The Weekly Post.

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"LAST WORDS."

The [why—the where—what boots it now to tell?
Since all must end in that wild word—farewell,—Byron.

Farewell! The bitter, bitter word is said,
And the ties that bound us are all riven now;
The story's told; the pleasure and the pain
Of love's first dream end with thy broken vow.

I have forgiven all the darken'd past,—
'Tis buried deep within the Nevermore;
Forgiven e'en the faithlessness that wakes
Heart-haunting mem'ries of a spell that's o'er.

We have been friends—dear to each other,—but
The fervor of that passion is now fled;
We stand apar', and 'tween us, cold and chill,
Steals the wan spectre of a love that's dead.

And so my spirit no resen'ment holds;
Thy whisper'd name falls lightly; for to me
The bitter waking from that dream is past,
And all regrets I leave, false heart, to thee.

Good-bye—farewell!—a long and last farewell
To all the glory of the hopes once mine;
Too dear thou wert, too deep the love I gave
For one as soulless as the love of thine.

And so the bitterest of all words is said,—
A word that thrills the quivering heart-strings now;
The ties that bound us, things are of the past,
For thine was but a woman's thoughtless vow

OWEN M. WILSON, JR.

HIS FATE.

A HALLOW EVE STORY.

"Well," said Mr. Horace Guilfoil, as he took his way through the streets late on a certain bright All-halloween, which he had spent at his brother's house, in company with a merry lot of nephews and nieces and their young friends. "Well, well, young folks will be young folks, and I suppose its natural. What is it Mely is going to do to-night? Sow hemp-seed—ha, ha, ha!—and her sweetheart will come around the corner and—Hang it! what will the fellow do? Let's see, I remember the rhyme:

"'Hempen seed I sow,
Hempen seed I sow,
He who is my love to be,
Come after me and mow.'

"Ha! ha!" He put his hand in his pocket. "The little witch," he said. "She gave me this, and bade me try my fate to-night.

"What was I to do? Put a table in the middle of the room, and walk three times around it, and sing those verses; and the third time my future sweetheart would appear to me. Only I was to say, 'she who is my love to be,' instead of he. My fate—I wonder now I never have tried it. I wonder I have never thought of getting married. All these young folks seem to think of nothing else. But I—well, when I was young I was too busy, and too poor, and afterward it didn't occur to me. And now that I am fifty-five, how absurd it would be of me to—no," said Mr. Guilfoil, correcting himself, "no—not absurd, but other people might think it so. I'm a healthy man, with plenty of money, and not so ill-looking. However, these things are guided by fate. I believe, ridiculous as it might seem if known, that I will do as Mely suggested, and sow hemp seed as the clock strikes 12 to-night. Ha! ha! ha! how I shall laugh at myself, to be sure."

And then Mr. Guilfoil turned the corner of the street, which brought him in sight of the dwelling in which his bachelor apartments were situated, and got out his latch key.

The moon, bright and round, was high in the sky as he entered the parlor. Her light whitened the wall opposite the windows, and showed him the face of the clock, as plainly as though it had been day. The hands indicated half-past eleven.

Mr. Guilfoil did not light the gas. He sat down beside the window and struck a match, with which he ignited a cigar, a fragrant Havana of the best quality.

"What a very bright moon," he said. "A romantic moon. If there were a waist one had a right to put an arm about, this would be the sort of night to do it. Ah—well, well. There's Jenkins, he married and is divorced. There's Bowman, a widower. At least I've had no great sorrow.

"And is that any reason I should never have any great happiness?" he asked, after a pause, once more arguing with himself. "No, no. I may be in love yet. I may be married. I think I should like a dark girl with red cheeks, and, added he, glancing at the clock, "if fate has a hand in it, I may see what she is like in ten minutes, for it wants just that of midnight."

And Mr. Guilfoil drew a small marble-topped table into the middle of the room, took the screw of tissue paper in which Mely had wrapped the hemp-seed in his hand, and with an eye on the clock, waited as a jockey waits for the signal that sends his steed flying along the race course.

Tic-tac went the clock; tic-tac, tic-tac. The moon looked in at the window. A dog bayed in the distance. A little child ran up Mr. Guilfoil's back, and reminded him of the nights of his childhood when he lay staring at something white in the corner, or listened to an awfully mysterious creaking on the stairs.

Tic-tac, tic-tac, and now there is a whir. The clock is ready to strike. This is the proper moment. As one stroke drops into the air, Mr. Guilfoil takes one step. He walks slowly—the table is but small. As he walks he chants and casts hempseed:

"Hempseed I sow,
Hempseed I sow,
She who is my love to be,
Come after me and mow."

He has passed around the table once, and four strokes have sounded from the clock. Nothing has as yet appeared. Again he begins.

"'Hempseed I sow,
Hempseed I sow,
She who is my love to be,
Come after me and mow.'

A little track of hempseed lies under his feet, and he crunches it into the carpet as he walks.

Five, six, seven, eight, counts the voice of the clock. Still never a wraith appears.

"It's all nonsense," said Mr. Guilfoil.

"'Hempseed I sow—
"What's that?—something blew?
"Hempseed I sow,
She who is my love to be,
Come after me and—
"What's that?"

The clock having struck its nine, ten, eleven, ends with twelve, and before Mr. Guilfoil, bright against the clear moonlight on the wall, stands a figure, a hideous old woman, withnut-cracker jaws, a short, red skirt, a blue coat, a yellow cap, and a hearth-brush in her hand. As he stares amazed, she shakes the hearth-brush at him, wags her head threateningly, and vanishes.

"I've gone mad!" cries Mr Guilfoil, shaking from head to foot; "that's it—I'm mad!"

But at that instant the hag appears again.

"I'll see what it is," cries Mr. Guilfoil. "If its a trick, I'll—"

But his threat is unuttered. He has rushed forward and grasped the figure, or tried to, and overset the table; all he touches is empty air; that and the cold, hard finished wall; the figure has no substance, and it is gone again.

"Heaven help me!" cries Mr. Guilfoil. "The Hallow e'en stories are all true. I've seen my fate. That—old woman, that virtago, sitting up for me with a hearth-brush; and I can't avoid it. It's written down—it's planned out for me—predestined, and all that! Oh, why was I such a fool as to sow hemp seed!

Then, with the horrible cold chills creeping up his back, and his hair on end all over his head, Mr Guilfoil rushed into his bedroom and plunged, half dressed, into bed.

The next morning one of his nephews called. He found Mr. Guilfoil in bed, the floor covered with hemp seed, and the table overturned.

"I'm very poorly, Fred, my boy," says uncle Guilford. 'Come in Fred, come in. Shakspeare never said a truer thing than when he remarked that there were

"More things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your philosopy,' No, no, Fred., who did Mely see?"

"When?" asked Fred., slyly feeling his uncles pulse.

"Hemp-seed I sow, you know," said Uncle Guilfoil, slowly waving his hand outside the bed-clothes. "The trick, you know. I hope it wasn't that unpleasant young Spriggins."

"You're not feverish, Uncle?" asked Fred., now quite alarmed.

"Yes, a little," said Uncle Guilfoil; "but I'm not mad—any more than Hamlet was when he saw his father's ghost. I've had a warning, that's all."

"A warning of death?" asked Fred.

"No, of marriage," cried Uncle Guilfoil, with a groan. "I sowed hemp-seed last night, Fred., and I own I expected to see nothing, or else a fine young woman; but, my boy, I saw the most fiendish, hideous virago shaking a hearth-brush at me! I was wide awake on my feet, in my full senses, and there she was! And you know I can't help it. It's fate, Fred.—fate."

And Uncle Guilfoil covered his head with the bed-clothes, and Fred., with a very long face, took his leave and ran at full speed, first for the doctor and then for his mother, whom he horrified by the intelligence that Uncle Guilfoil had suddenly gone mad.

In an hour medical attendance and anxious relatives surrounded the old bachelor.

The physician found Mr. Guilfoil in an extremly nervous condition, and firm in his faith in the appearance of the night before.

"A most terrible creature, Doctor," he said, pathetically; "and as it is my fate to marry her if I live, I hope this is my last illness. I think it very probable that it is. I can't live for such a fate."

"Hem," said the doctor, "did you see the female's face? I doubt that you saw anything, but did you think you saw a face you knew?"

"She wore a red dress, a green jacket, and a yellow bonnet, and shook a hearth-broom at me," said Mr. Guilfoil. "I think I should know her, if I were to see her anywhere."

"Gay costume for an elderly female," said the doctor.

"Yes," said Mr. Guilfoil, "I think it was emblematical."

"Eh?" said the doctor.

"Emblematic," said Guilfoil. "When I meet her, doubtless she will have a black silk dress and white, puffed hair. This figure—I've thought it all out—had red for fury, green for jealousy, yellow for melancholy. That's what I believe; and the hearth-brush to denote—"

"Nursing her wrath to keep it warm," said the doctor.

"Exactly," assented Mr. Guilfoil.

"How do you know some one has not played a trick on you?" said the doctor; "this seems a mischievous masquerade to me."

"Doctor," said Mr. Guilfoil, "when I tried to grasp the form, my fingers closed on air. No, it was a vision; and if I live, I'm doomed; consequently, I prefer to die."

Great was the consternation among Mr. Guilfoil relations—great the grief, for he was much beloved; but there seemed to be no doubt that their respected relative had been seized with monomania. The doctor said so; and, moreover, he was really quite ill. "Nerves upset altogether," said the doctor; "we can't forsee the consequences." And the lawyer agreed with the doctor, when, being sent for to make Mr. Guilfoil's will, he desired to have it distinctly stated that "not a penny was bequeathed to his wife."

"But I believed you a bachelor, Mr. Guilfoil," said the lawyer.

"I may have a virago with a hearth-brush in her hand, for my wife, if I live long enough, so put it in," said Mr. Guilfoil.

Evidently he was in no condition to make a will on that day, declared the legal and medical gentlemen in concert.

Absurd as the cause appeared, the efforts were serious. Day by day the doctor came; shook his head, felt Mr. Guilfoil's pulse, and wrote a prescription. Day by day Mr. Guilfoil, whose illness had begun with a slight nervous headache, felt the effect of continual confinement, and dose-taking, and the amiable anxiety of his relatives concerning his mind. That he had seen a woman wearing odd raiment, shaking a hearth-brush at him, on that dreadful Halloween midnight, he was well assured. And it enraged him to think that he should be supposed a madman in consequence.

He no longer desired to die, but rather to live, in order that he might prove to these people that what he had seen was a veritable Hallow e'en vision a premonition of future matrimonial misery and he would have hailed the appearance of a virago with matrimonial intentions with joy. One morning he arose from his bed, threw off his nightcap, dismissed the doctor with the remark that he was an idiot, told his sister that she was another, and sent her home in tears, and betook himself to writing a book, in which he stoutly defended ghost-seers generally, and particularly insisted upon the fact that Hallow-e en waaiths were actually to be seen by any who would at midnight on that anniversary, walk in a circle, casting hemp-seed over the left shoulder, and chanting the necessary rhymes.

When a few chapters of this book had been read, Mr. Guilfoil's sister insisted that Fred should contrive to remain at his uncle's house as a sort of amateur keeper; "else," cried the good lady, "he'll do something dreadful to himself, I'm sure."

"I'm pretty certain that uncle is quite harmless," said Fred; but I'll risk my throat since you desire it."

And so it came to pass that Fred, with amiable hypocrisy, pretended faith in the apparition, and interest in the forthcoming volume, which, indeed, was the most comical thing ever written, and got himself invited to his uncle's for a three months' visit.

One evening a moonlight evening, exactly like that memorable Hallow-e'en—Fred and his uncle sat by the window, looking down into the street with no other light in the room than that which came from without, and Uncle Guilfoil was talking.

"I never knew how hard literary men worked before, Fred," said Uncle Guilfoil. "What with writing and making extracts, and going to the library for works on psychology and mesmerism, I'm quite done up. Then I've entered upon a new train of thoughts, and I'm quite ashamed of my previous blind ignorance. You know how I used to laugh at black Deb., your mother's cook, when she said she saw her 'ole massa' washing his hands at the stationary tubs one night. I thought she'd been drinking. Now I am going to interview her, and get particulars. Washing his hands was symbolical, you know—washing away the stains of slave-dealing. Ah! You know my experience was symbolical. I've explained it to you. She won't look like that; I shan't know her when I see her; but I shall experience wrath, jealousy, melancholy, and—Good Lord!"

"What is it, Uncle?" cried Fred, whose eyes were turned street-ward.

"Look!" shrieked Uncle Guilfoil, pointing into the room, "there she is again!"

And as Fred turned, he saw before him a most hideous, diabolical creature—a woman in red skirt, blue cloak, yellow bonnet, who shook a hearth-brush at him; not a solid substantial woman, but a spectral and transparent shadow of one, not in the room, but on the wall, as Fred at a glance discovered.

"There she is," said Uncle Guilfoil; "and Providence has sent you to me to bear witness of this second appearance of the phantom."

"So that is your future," cried Fred, quite unconcernedly, "see there she goes,"

The figure had given a sideways fling, flashed over the ceiling, and vanished. In its place stood a rustic, in a green smock frock, smoking a pipe, and with a dog at his heels.

"Another!" cried Uncle Guilfoil "Fred I must be a material medium—you know what I mean—I can't think of the correct expression."

"Uncle Guilfoil," said Fred, who had rushed to the window, and was peering out, "put on your hat and come with me."

"Where?" asked Uncle Guilfoil.

"Oblige me, Uncle," said Fred.

"Oh, anything to oblige," said Uncle Guilfoil, who was trembling very much, and whose voice quaked. "These experiences upset the nervous system Fred."

Fred said nothing; he also took his hat.

The two went out at the door together.

"To that confounded doctor's to tell him he's a fool?" asked Uncle Guilfoil.

"I shall tell him that to-morrow," said Fred; "not so far to-night."

He had crossed the street and ascended the steps of the house directly opposite and rang the bell,

"Who lives here?" asked Uncle Guilfoil.

"I'll show you," said Fred.

Then the door opened, and a servant girl appeared.

"Can you tell me if there is a magic lantern in this house?" asked Fred. "To the best of my belief some one is playing pranks with it at this moment on the second floor."

The girl grinned.

"It's Master Tom, the villain!" said she, "and his father'll flog him for it. But yesterday night didn't he set the poor childer over the way, at the back of the house, into fits, wid an old woman in a red frock wid a brush she did be shakin' at him—and it was a bastin' he got. And maybe he did that same to yours."

"Yes," said Fred, "he did; but we don't want the child punished unless he does it again. Good evening," wherewith he descended the steps.

A very meek old gentleman stood at their foot. A vanquished scientist, an awakened seer, a medium reft of his mediumship.

"Fred," he said, meekly, "I never once remembered a magic lantern. I haven't seen one since I was a child."

And that night the manuscript of the great book lay a smouldering heap within the grate, and no one who desires the good graces of Mr. Horace Guilfoil has ever mentioned Halloween to him since.

AN ingenious adding card has been invented by Mr. Gustavus Frankenstein. It does away with the labor of adding long columns of figures, the result to any amount being found with rapidity and certainty.

[For the Post.

SAINT ROSE.

A LEGEND.

Before the convent chapel rail,
Knelt sister Rose with features pale,
And when the evening light was done,
She prayed that any wandering one
Might find a grace from Mary given,
Leading from darkness into Heaven.

Long years before when life with all,
Its opening beauties, seem to call
To her; she banished wealth and fame,
Gave all, e'en to an honored name
And claimed for these, the nobler life
Away from all the outward strife.

To night she knelt;—an angel near
Bent down o'er her with listening ear,
Within his hand he held a rose,
Whose crimson heart, seemed to enclose
A wondrous perfume, for the air,
Grew sweet as incense after prayer.

She raised her eyes,—the angel gave
The flower to her, and whispered "save
The sinful one beside the gate,
Nay, rise, and do not longer wait,
To-morrow lay this fl. wer sweet
Upon the shrine at Mary's feet."

The sister passed out through the gloom,
The wondrous flower with rare perfume,
She kissed; Then heard a wailing cry:
"Help me, Oh! sister or I die;
She saw a face marked o'er with sin,
But kindly spoke and took her in.

Next morning when the convent bell,
Rang forth, this wanderer said "farewell,"
And whispered, "sister you are blest,
Oh! Mary mother grant me rest,"
Then a dying let a tear drop start,
To nestle in the rose's heart.

The sister took the flower to lay
Upon the convent shrine that day,
Then knelt again in humble prayer,
A sweet voice fell upon the air:
"My child, this offering is dear,
But doubly prized for that one tear."

I am the Blessed mother mild,
I heard your prayer and answered child,
That flower whose fragrance filled the air,
Was mercy asked of in your prayer,
It with your lowliness and grace,
Has brought to God a wanderer's face."

"Had you drank in its fragrance rare,
And heeded not that outcast's prayer
It should have died, and you had known
The bitterness of Death alone.
But you have taught a soul to trust
The love of One, who pities dust."

"Forever more this flower shall stand,
Emblem of mercy, through each land,
It shall be called as you are "Rose"
And all a blessing sweet encloses,
Loved child of mine farewell, in Heaven
Shall your great recompense be given.

Years afterward this sister died;
The flower still blooms her grave beside.

MISSIE J. OWSLEY.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

NEW POLONAISES.

At each opening of French costumes new designs are shown for polonaises These show most varied shapes but the prevalent idea among them is the attempt to do away with elaborate bouffant drapery, and make straight simply-shaped garments. The Marguerite seams are found in almost all backs of polonaises, and these seams are now lengthened more than ever by beginning not merely in the shoulder seams, but in the back of the neck where the shoulder seams joins the neck; this makes three long seams down in the middle of the back, and extending over the tournure. The pelisse polonaise is the name given to an undraped garment just introduced by Worth. It resembles a gentleman's double-breasted frock-coat in shape, is open plainly from the waist down the back has pocket flaps on the sides, and is fastened by three buttons in front. The seams in the back are like those just described as begining at the neck where it meets the shoulder, and these three seams are almost parallel down the back, except that the outer ones taper inward at the waist. The handsomest model of this is of black brocade silk, stiff enough for a dowager. This silk has black satin leaves so closely brocaded upon it that the repped ground is almost concealed. The trimmings are of the simplest kind, being merely facings on the collar and cuffs of cardinal red silk, while the slightest line of the cardinal appears down the back and front where the garment falls open; the lower edge is merely hemmed. The skirt to wear with this is plain black gros grain, with three very fine knife plaitings, each four inches deep, and set quite apart from each other instead of lapping in the present fashion.

SIMPLE OVER-SKIRTS.

Among simple and stylish new over-skirts is a good design that requires but two breadths of the wide, wool goods now in vogue, yet is long enough and full enough for taste. The front is a wide, deep apron, with the fulness necessary for length laid in two folds high across the top. The back is a three-cornered piece, pointed in shawl shape below, trimmed all around, and its fullness laid in easy plaits set on the sides of the front The middle of this triangular breadth would not be long enough for the puffed loop at the top of the back if it were sewed to the belt, hence it is suspended by a tape that is concealed under the two double box-plaits that its width requires.

BONNETS.

Felt hats are not chosen to match the costumes with which they are worn, but are trimmed with velvet and silk of the color of the dress. Light creamy white and wool-colored felts are chosen, and the gloves are of the same shade. This brightens up dark toilettes, and permits the use of very dark materials for trimming the hat. The most distinguished-looking bonnets are very high in front, with close sides and very full face trimmings. This shape is chosen for black and dark-colored velvet bonnets for church, visiting and receptions, and is not nearly as large as the shapes used for second-best hats and for general wear. For young ladies are flat-crowned flaring brim hats that are worn just on the back of the head, encircling it like a halo, and showing nearly all the parting on top of the head; these are larger than the shape just mentioned. When made of black velvet they are given a more youthful look by having facings of blue or rose silk inside—either shirred or plain—and a full trimming of shell loops, with sometimes a touffe of roses, or a feather tip oddly posed high on the left side. The best milliners are using gilt and silver galloons and ornaments a little more freely than at the first openings this season. These look especially well with black velvet. Two or three black ostrich tips are posed on end in front, on one side, or low behind and made to curl over as much as possible. Gros grain or twilled silk in broad deep folds is then laid around the crown, coming up on its sides, and ending in a single loop behind.

NEW VEILS.

New veils are quite long again, with square corners below, while the top is rounded. hemmed and a string run in it to tie it around the bonnet. They are made of black Chantilly net, without dots, like fine tulle, and are finished with an inch-wide hem that has a row of fine tiny gold beads at the top of the hem for bonnets that have gilt trimmings, while jet beads are used on veils for other bonnets. They measure three-quarters of a yard in length when finished. They are tied around the bonnet, fastened behind the neck to make them smooth across the face, just as mourning veils are worn, and the right-hand corner is then thrown over the shoulder.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S DEATH-BED.

Dr. Hunter McGuire, in his account of Jackson's last hours, says: About daylight on Sunday morning Mrs. Jackson informed him that his recovery was very doubtful, and that it was better that he should be prepared for the worst. He was silent for a moment, and then said, "It will be infinite gain to be translated to heaven." He advised his wife in the event of his death to return to her father's house, and added, "You have a kind and good father, but there is no one so kind and good as your Heavenly Father." He still expressed a hope of his recovery, but requested her, if he should die, to have him buried in Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia. His exhaustion increased so rapidly that at 11 o'clock Mrs. Jackson knelt by his bed and told him that before the sun went down he would be with his Savior. He replied: "Oh, no. You are frightened, my child. Death is not so near. I may yet get well." She fell over the bed, weeping bitterly, and told him again that the physicians said there was no hope. After a moment's pause he asked her to call me. "Doctor, Anna informs me that you have told her that I am to die to-day; is it so?" When he was answered he turned his eyes towards the ceiling and gazed for a moment or two, as if in intense thought, then replied: "Very good, very good, it is all right." He then tried to comfort his almost heart-broken wife, and told her he had a good deal to say to her, but he was too weak. Colonel Pendleton came into the room about one o'clock, and he asked him, "Who was preaching at headquarters to-day?" When told that the whole army was praying for him, he replied: "Thank God! they are very kind." He said: "It is the Lord's day; my wish is fulfilled. I have always desired to die on Sunday." His mind now began to fail and wander, and he frequently talked as if in command on the field, giving orders in his old way; then the scene shifted, and he was at the mess-table in conversation with members of his staff; now with his wife and child; now at prayers with his military family. Occasional intervals of return of his mind would appear, and during one of them I offered him some brandy and water, but he declined it, saying, "It will only delay my departure and do no good; I want to preserve my mind to the last, if possible." About half past one he was told that he had but two hours to live, and he answered again feebly, but firmly: "Very good; it is all right." A few moments before he died he cried out in his delirium: "Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action!" "Pass the infantry to the front rapidly!" "Tell Major Hawks"—then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face, and he said quietly and with an expression as if of relief, "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees," and then, without pain or the least struggle, his spirit passed from earth to the God who gave it.

A QUEEN AMONG WOMEN.

[Boston Traveler.]

The house is on First street. The husband is an invalid and walks with crutches. The wife is over forty, with hair very white and a pleasant face. The house is furnished meahrely but neatly. A stove and a few chairs comprise the furniture. There are two young children. The following conversation ensues: "Good afternoon," "Please take a chair." "We had heavy rain this morning." "Yes, the earth was parched." "You need a fire on such a damp day." "I'm thankful to get enough to do my little cooking with." "How do you supply that?" "I pick bits of coal from the ashes, and have done so for two years. We lived comfortably until my husband's health failed. Now I make molasses candy, and it is a profitable day when I bring in 25 cents. Sometimes four or five little urchins come to trade with pennies. Once a fortnight I do a little washing, but the mistress is for cutting down my pay. One lady sends my husband a dinner now and then. So I'm like a baby sucking its thumb; it's all hand to mouth with me." "You bear up cheerfully." "Fretting would spoil my good looks." Friendship was offered and accepted with a fervent "God bless you," and the visitor departed.

ALL the engineers of the German army are taught swimming in their first year, and are required to swim half an hour, without resting or swimming on the back, but, contrary to a recent report, they are not obliged to take this exercise with their clothing on.

A DEED AND A WORD.

A little spring had lost its way
Amid the grass and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well,
Where weary men might turn;
He walled it in, and hung with care
A ladle at the brink;
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toil might drink.
He passed again, and lo! the well,
By summer never dried,
Has cooled ten thousand parched tongues,
And saved a life beside.

A nameless man, amid a crowd
That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of hope and love,
Unstudied, from the heart;
A whisper on the tumult thrown,
A transitory breath;
It raised a brother from the dust,
It saved a soul from death.
O germ! O fount! O word of love!
O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last!

—Charles Mackay.

A BABY AT THE THEATER.

[Salt Lake Herald.]

She brought the darling with her to see the play. Her entire devotion to the active infant and total indifference to observation proclaimed her its mother. She tickled the baby under the chin till it crowed again. She seized its foot and shook it till the infant suffocated itself with delight. This had a bad effect, for when baby recovered its wind it yelled with fright. Then, such a kissing and dandling. It was tossed, and playfully shaken, and grinned at, and chirruped to, until it began another alarming laugh. An artificial rose in the maternal bonnet caught the infantile eye, and the delighted mamma suffered her offspring to bob weakly up and down on its limber legs, and jabber earnestly at the floral ornament. People in the vicinity grew nervous. Such a lively infant was sure to make things disagreeable before the evening was over. Several young men got up and changed their seats to the other side of the theater. Gentlemen contracted their brows, and unmarried ladies assumed fixed smiles of unnatural sweetness as they cast their fine eyes toward the playful infant and its proud and happy mother, fancying that they thus advertised the well of maternal love which lay latent in their virgin bosoms. The lights were turned up and bulged out the infant's eyes with surprise. One feeble little hand, with all the tiny fingers working, was stretched convulsively toward the glittering gas jets on the other side of the auditorium. The orchestra began with a crash. The baby fell upon its back in the maternal lap, and set up a shriek so loud that the old German doing a little solo on the cornet between crashes had his sound quite drowned. It was noticed that when it came the bass-drum man's turn to chime in he did so with a thundering vigor that would have covered the screeches of a foundling hospital. Baby got used to it, and when the curtain rang up sat in a state of stupefaction, staring at the actors. An amiable old gentleman in eye-glasses and a white vest, sitting immediately in front of baby, wearied of the play, and in the most grandfatherly manner possible turned, and poking a fat forefinger into the infant's ribs, jocosely clicked his tongue. The consequence of this advance was that, just as a young gentleman on the stage, who was on his knees before a young lady with averted head, remarked in an impassioned manner, "And, Edith darling, should heaven bless our union and give us—" baby gave a howl of supernatural loudness. The confused and modified old gentleman blew his nose with prodigious vigor and looked straight before him with a very red face. The young gentleman on the stage was startled out of his speech, and the young lady, overcome with emotion, stuffed her handkerchief into her mouth. Every man in the house scowled at the mother, who seemed more calmy delighted with her darling than ever, and made loving faces at it for full five minutes. She was really and truly unconscious that she and her pet annoyed any one, and throughout the whole evening smiled serenely and looked upon the infant's screams and kicks as marks of a prococity which must excite the admiration of the public, who, no doubt, were delighted with the privilege of witnessing the same.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ON THE SISTERS' RUFFLES, BOWS, PUFFS AND TRIMMINGS.

[San. Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 24th.]

Brigham Young preached on the fashions last Sunday, and here is an extract from his sermon: "Now, then, leaving the useless things which the brethren use—tea, coffee, tobacco, beer, whisky, etc.—I will allude to some that the sisters use and wear, such as tea, coffee, snuff, tobacco, opium, and then the ruffles, bows, puffs, trimmings, and this, that and the other they wear on their dresses that are useless. What shall we do in regard to these things? My senses tell me that the children of Zion should forsake every needless fashion and custom that they now practice. My wives dress very plainly, but I sometimes ask them the utility of some of the stripes and puffs which I see on their dresses. I remember asking a lady this question once, and inquired if they kept the bed-bugs and flies away. Well, if they do that they are useful, but if they do not, what use are they? None whatever. Now, some ladies will buy a cheap dress, say a cheap calico, and they will spend from five to fifteen dollars' worth of time in making it up, which is wasting so much of the substance which God has given them on the lust of the eye, and which should be devoted to a better purpose. I have had an observation made to me, which I will relate; I have never done it, but I believe I will now. It has been said to me, 'Yes, Brigham, we have seen ladies go to parties in plain home-made dresses, but every man was after the girls who had on a hundred dollars' worth of fol-de-rol, and they would dance with every woman and girl except the one in a plain dress, and they would let her stay by the wall the whole evening. It may be in some cases, but should not be. It adds no beauty to a lady, in my opinion, to adorn her with fine feathers. When I look at a woman I look at her face, which is composed of her forehead, cheek, nose, mouth and chin, and I like to see it clean, her hair combed neat and nice, and her eyes bright and sparkling; and if they are so, what do I care what she has on her head, or how or of what material her dress is made? Not the least in the world. If a woman is clean in person and has on a nice, clean dress, she looks a great deal better washing her dishes, making her butter or cheese, or sweeping her house, than those who, as I told them in Provo, walked the streets with their spanker jibs flying. It adds no beauty to a lady or gentleman to have a great many frills on their dresses or coats; beauty must be sought in the expression of the countenance combined with neatness and cleanliness and graceful manners. All the beauty which nature bestows is exhibited, let the dress be ever so plain, if the wearer of it be only neat and comely. Do not fine feathers look well? Yes, they are very pretty, but they look just as well on these dolls, these fixed up machines which they have have in the stores, as anywhere else; they certainly add nothing to the beauty of a lady or gentleman, as far as I ever saw."

RUNNING THE CHANCES.

[Vicksburg Herald.]

The other day a colored resident of Vicksburg found a bottle of whisky in the suburbs of the city, and halting a pedestrian, he inquired:

"Dat's whisky, ain't it?"

"Smells like it, and I guess it is," was the reply.

"An' dere ain't no pizen in it?"

"Well, there may be—I can't tell; I shouldn't want to drink it."

"If dere was pizen I'd be a dead nigger, eh?"

"You would."

"An' if dere wasn't any pizen I'd be wastin' a pint of good whisky?"

"Yes."

The finder turned the bottle over and over, smelled of the contents three or four times, and finally made ready to drink, saying:

"Dere's heaps of pizen lyin' around loose, but dere's also heaps of niggers in Vicksburg, an' ize gwine to tip up de bottle an' run de chances!"

VARIETIES.

AN Eastern man advertises for "a boy to open oysters with a reference."

DELAWARE has gone into the business of canning pumpkins very extensively.

ACCOUNTS from Hungary state that there has not been such an abundant vintage for many years.

WHILE you are trying to stir up another war just reflect that this country is already paying $30,000,000 a year in pensions.

INDIGNANT Lexington parents, through the papers, caution fast young gentlemen against a repetition of handkerchief flirtations on public thoroughfares.

RICHMOND REGISTER: She attempted to get into the carriage, but couldn't step up. She became indignant and returned to her room, saying, as she went, "I'll never wear the thing again."

THE milkmen in Italy have to milk their beasts at the door of their customers, where they can be watched, and this puts them to the disagreeable necessity of carrying a concealed bladder of luke-warm water and practicing dexterity.

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY, M. P., has promised to introduce in the British House of Commons a bill to secure to a married woman her own property, and to make her as liable for her own contracts as if she were a single woman. Mr. Forsythe has also pledged himself to re-introduce the Women's Disabilities bill that was defeated last winter.

"THERE may be such a thing as love at first sight," remarked a Detroit girl, as she twisted a "friz" around the curling iron, "but I don't believe in it. There's Fred., I saw him a hundred times before I loved him. In fact, I shouldn't have fallen in love when I did, if his father hadn't given him that house and lot."

"D. BOONE killed a bear on this tree 1775," may be found on almost any tree now, and every little while it affords some enterprising newspaper an item which is innocently supposed to be fresh. If Mr. Boone had killed a fool every time he killed a bear, there wouldn't be so many people cutting letters in trees in our day.—[Courier-Journal.

THE police of San Francisco recently captured and locked up a Chinese theatre—actors, spectators and all—for violating a city ordinace which requires all places of amusement to close at 1 o'clock. The Chinese, for whose benefit the ordinance was particularly intended, disregarded it, and kept up the infernal tom-tom night after night until early morning.

THEY were about to bury a woman at Bradford, Mass., the other day, but were compelled to postpone the funeral indefinitely to gratify a sudden whim of the corpse, who asked to be turned on her side. The ladies present were justly indignant at such conduct on the part of the deceased, and went home declaring that, if she was going to interrupt their pleasure in that way, she might have her next funeral all to herself.

THE Messager officiel of the Russian empire publishes a note recommending the use of mineral fuel for locomotive and steamboats instead of wood the great demand made on the forests for fuel having already had a very disastrous effect. Our own railways are rapidly destroying our forests the wood for ties alone requiring the levelling of 250,000 acres of forest annually.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. , 1875.

WE know of a soldier's widow with two children, one of them in a dying condition, utterly destitute. Any relief sent to this office will be promptly applied.

A GENTLEMAN makes complaint that a short time ago he took a 50 cent note to the Custom House, where it was mutilated so as to be worthless, and an exchange was refused. He sent the mutilated note to the Treasury Department at Washington where it was redeemed. This is a small matter, it is true, but it shows incompetency in the Custom House officials.

HOW THE RADICAL CONGRESS TREATS THE JOURNEYMEN COOPERS.

The Radical leaders pretend a great deal in regard to what they have done and are doing for the protection of home industry. Suppose we take an instance that will strike workingmen in this part of the State rather forcibly. Formerly there was 25 cents duty on all empty barrels imported into this country. Through the influence of parties in the East, a Radical Congress repealed this duty about three years ago, and empty oil barrels have been steadily returned to this country, refilled and reshipped. It is estimated from reliable data that between three and four million oil barrels are imported annually. When we take into consideration that each of these barrels are hooped with ten pounds of hoop iron, we see that our iron mills are deprived of a trade amounting to 40,000,000 pounds of hoop iron annually, that they might otherwise enjoy. Since this duty has been taken off the cooper trade of this portion of the State has been almost entirely destroyed, and skilled workmen in the trade are scarcely able to make living wages. Since the repeal of this duty by the Radical Congress, there has been no profit on barrels, but a positive loss. There is not a cooper in Allegheny county but will attest the truth of this, while in Oil City and other points in the oil regions, men have had handsome fortunes swept away by this act of Radical legislation. And yet the leaders of this party pretend to be the friend of the laboring man.

BOSH.

We have charged, time after time, and no denial has been made, that the Democratic county ticket was set up, on Sunday afternoon, by an influential lay Jesuit, and that the ticket is largely Catholic. While we do not think our Catholic fellow-citizens should be deprived of any civil rights and privileges that are enjoyed by others, we do think that when a ticket set up by one of their number, in that especial interest, and made up of a large majority of Catholics, that fact should be clearly known, that the people may vote in the full knowledge of all the facts. This we have stated specifically, time after time, yet THE POST, so ready to deny when it can safely do so, has never uttered a word on the subject.—Gazette.

The man who wrote the above has written volumes of such twaddle and will continue we presume as long as he is intrusted with a Faber No. 2. The creature spouts about a free country, the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, yet declares religion must be made a test of fitness to hold office, if he be a Democrat, but an infidel, a debauchee and drunkard are good enough, if Republican. Perhaps the clerical department of the Gazette knows what a lay Jesuit is. We never heard of one, but the mistatement is not greater than to charge that a whole county ticket was set up one Sunday afternoon by one man. The Democratic party is not in the keeping of any man; that honor belongs to the Ring party, which has for years been in charge of Mr Mackey in this county, until he extended his domination to the State. Time and again has the Gazette complained of this and frequently threatened to kick in the traces if continued, but always returned to its oats about feed time and meekly accepted the lash. It assails and insults Catholics persistently, and to the extent of its power endeavors to kindle the fire of religious hatred, and it requires no gift of prophecy to predict that it will be inaugurated during the Presidential campaign of next year, rivalling if it does not exceed the intesity of the native American and Know Nothing crusade. If we are to have church burning and blood shed in our midst, the awful responsibility will rest with that portion of the Republican party which derives its inspiration from such narrow minded bigots as control the Gazette columns. We have yet to learn where a Catholic or Democrat ever objected to any man on account of his religion. They understand their rights as American citizens, they comprehend and obey the Constitution and laws of the country. They entertain a broad Christian charity towards their fellow men, and when defeated in a political struggle often by fraud and violence, have accepted results, never avenging themselves through appeals to the passions or sought to secure a triumph through the forbidden paths of religious bigotry.

MINOR NOTES.

THE United States Supreme Court, reversing the decision of the New York Court of Appeals, holds that national banks are not subject to the penalties of State usury laws.

THE Hon. Alex. H. Stephens is still in a feeble and exhausted condition and unable to receive company. With entire repose and quiet it is thought that he will recover from the present prostration.

WHILE New England manufacturers complain that they making no money, Columbus Ga., is increasing in prosperity and wealth, and is soon to have a bagging factory and a broom factory added by Northern capitalists to its already numerous industries.

THE Rev. Thomas Younger, colored clergyman from Louisiana who is now traveling in Wisconsin, has published a letter wherein he expresses his opinion that it is for the advantage of his race that the color line in politics should be broken, and advises all voters of African descent in the State to cast their ballots for Taylor and the Democratic ticket.

GEN. GARFIELD'S promise that an early effort shall be made in the next Congress to repeal the act which imposes a heavy postage on newspapers, is timely. His explanation as to the passage of the act—that it was due to the misapprehension of its effect—is probably correct. Any other explanation would make it something worse than an egregious blunder.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE Democrats of Massachusetts, have issued an address arraigning the Republican party in the nation and State. Locally, it is shown, that the annual expenses of the Administration have increased by over $2,000,000, and the question is asked if any dependence can be placed in Republican promises of reform and retrenchment, since if the money can be saved next year, why was it not saved before?

THE Washington Star thinks that Postmaster Burt, of Boston, is still in political tribulation. Noticing his presence in Washington yesterday, it says that it is understood that a short time ago the Postmaster-General, in a friendly way, advised him to resign in consequence of the numerous complaints made by citizens of Boston in regard to his management of the Postoffice, and that it is rumored that Mr. Burt's visit has reference to his tenure of office.

THE Republican party in Missouri is evidently dead. The State Central Committee has been convened to issue an address urging Republicans to vote against the new Constitution. Its proceedings are thus reported by a member who was present. "A majority of the committee were present at the preliminary meeting at noon, and the necessary committees were appointed to prepare business for the committee, and an adjournment was had to 4 in the afternoon. A sufficient number did not attend in the evening and nothing was done." As the Constitution has been frankly accepted by ex-Senator Henderson, the last standard-bearer of the Radicals, it will unquestionably be adopted by a large majority.

GEN. BEAUREGARD, in a letter to the New Orleans Picayune, relates how the name "Stonewall" came to be applied to Gen. T. J. Jackson: "During the battle of Manassas, about 11 o'clock a. m., when that gallant and meritorious officer, Brig-Gen. Bernard E. Bee, was endeavoring to rally his troops in the small valley in the rear of the Robinson House, he noticed Jackson's brigade, which had just arrived and taken position a little in rear of him, in a copse of small pines bordering the edge of the plateau which was about to be fought the first great battle of the war. Bee, finding that his appeal was unheeded by his brave but disorganized troops, then said to them. 'Rally men, rally! See Jackson's Brigade standing there like a stone wall.' Those words gave the appellation to that brigade, and thence to its heroic commander.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Osceola Nimrods killed two bears near that place last week.

SEVERAL saw mills at Lock Haven have shut down for want of logs.

MR. CORNELIUS CUSTER of Norristown, fell a distance of twenty-eight feet one day last week and was instantly killed.

THE Berks county potato crop will reach half a million bushels, and the crop throughout the county was never better. This looks as if the potato bug bugaboo was a hambug.

MR. JAMES DEMPSEY an employee at the Sand Works of Messrs. Speer, Clark & Co., above Connellsville, was killed in the yard of the company by a shifting engine on Saturday last.

DIPHTHERIA is prevailing to a considerable extent in Washington, and reports from that place, state that several deaths from the terrible disease have occurred within a day or two past.

THE Mercer County Women's Christain Temperance Union, representing the Twenty sixth Congressional District, will hold their annual meeting in Greenville, on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 11th 12th, in the M. E. Church, commencing at 2 P. M.

MR. FRANK O'BRIEN, a brakeman on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, was crushed between two cars fatally and injured, at Industry, Beaver county, at half past nine o'clock Thursday morning. The father of the deceased resides at Saline-ville, Ohio, to which place the remains were taken, after an inquest had been held.

THE Washington Review says that Briceland, whose sentence was committed to life imprisonment for the murder of John Allingham, was very loath to be removed from the jail. Prior to his departure he was interviewed in his cell, in which he reasserted his innocence in strong terms, saying he was "no more guilty of the murder of John Allingham than of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, as I call" the God who reigns above, to witness.

A SINGULAR case of death from fright, occurred on Hannah street, opposite Charles Kenney's, on Thursday last. Mr. Smith, a farmer, living about six miles from town, drove in on the above morning with a load of farm produce. He had just reached the point above named when the mail train approached rather rapidly. Both horses became at once unmanageable, and the one next to the train reared twice, gave one convulsive shudder, and fell dead immediately.—Osceola Reveille.

FROM the Hollidaysburg papers we learn that the straw digester which burst at the paper mills of Messrs. Morrison, Bare & Co., at Roaring springs, Pa., was hurled several hundred yards in the air, and alighted in a field two hundred yards away—the smaller end striking the earth and sinking five feet into the solid ground, the other part breaking off and alighting some twenty five feet below. The digester was eighteen feet long, six feet in diameter, made of half inch iron and weighed seven tons. The smokestack was blown beyond the church about a quarter of a mile. Heavy irons and timbers shot like arrows from one end of the building to the other, and other heavy articles in all directions, and it is Providential that no lives were lost, although several persons were badly injured. Four of the persons injured were buried in the debris, and were not rescued from their perilous position for about fifteen minutes. John Snyder was blown from the door of the engine room, some twenty-five feet, to the top of the roof of the machine shop, and came down with the roof, escaping with a bad fright. The attending physician is of the opinion that all the injured will recover. Three thousand dollars worth of prepared stock was destroyed, and the total loss will not fall short of thirty thousand dollars.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The population of St. Paul, per census just completed, is 31,000 and Minneapolis 32,700.

A verdict for the defendants was rendered at Mount Vernon, Indiana, on Saturday morning in the libel of Heilman vs. the Courier Company.

On the 2d of last July the safe of the National and Savings Banks in the village of Winthrop, Maine, was robbed by burglars of $90,000, mostly in Government, railroad and Municipal bonds. The Bank officers have effected a restitution of $50,000 of bonds, for which they paid the reward advertised, $10,000.

As a freight train on the Pan Handle railroad was approaching a bridge near Cambridge, Ind., on Friday night, during a terrific storm, the engineer saw the bridge totter and fall. He reversed his engine, jumped and saved his life. The engine and four cars went through, carrying the fireman and head brakeman, killing both.

Extensive and destructive prairie fires are raging in Southern Kansas along the line of the Ft. Scott railroad. At one place, in Cherokee county, ties on three miles of track were burned. The fire caught from locomotives, and at last accounts the fire had swept over miles of country, destroying houses, fences and crops.

The new fall schedule of time on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, which went into effect yesterday, shortens the time on their train connecting with the Chicago Fast United States Mail westbound two and a half hours. By the new schedule, a train leaving Toledo at 11:25 P. M., reaches St. Louis the next day at 1:45 P. M.

The Master in Chancery, at Atlanta to whom was referred matters in controversy between Henry Clews & Co., of New York and the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad Company as to the liability of the latter on account of bonds and money advanced for the construction of the road reported $168,431 70 due Clews & Co. Judge Woods on Saturday sustained the report.

In Rhomberg, Iowa, whisky tax cases, in which the government claims $750,000 for taxes of 1866, the court decided that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had power under the statute to make the assessment, but that the same was not conclusive upon the defendant, so that the defendant could be allowed to contest it and show the same to be erroneous.

Judge Bond, of the U. S. Circuit Court, at Richmond, rendered a final decision on Saturday in the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad appointing Henry Tyson, of Baltimore, permanent receiver. This decision is not favorably received at Richmond, as Mr. Tyson represented only $120-000 of first mortgage bonds, while the appointment of General Wickham as receiver was asked by holders of twenty-three millions.

Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines, has rendered a decree of foreclosure against the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad and its four branches for the sum of $7,-000,000, and ordered the sale of said road at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, next month; also, a decree of foreclosure for $4,000,000 against the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company of a similar character, and one against the Iowa Central Railroad Company for $5,000,000, containing like provisions.

A telegram from Madeira states that a part of the crew of the American ship John Pascal, Captain Tapley, which sailed from Calcutta on July 18th for New York, had landed at Ascension. They report that the ship took fire at sea and was totally destroyed, and that the crew were saved by taking to the boats. Eight of the crew are on board the steamer African, and the Madeira authorities have telegraphed to arrest them on their arrival in England, their testimony being unsatisfactory.

Garner, the claimant of the Atlantic and Richmond Air Line Road under specific sale in the Superior Court of Atlanta, on Saturday, disclaimed any title to it. The Pennsylvania Road petitioned to be made a party to the suit, and prayed that Grant, who was appointed by Judge Hopkins under the Garner litigation as receiver, be retained in that position. The Court denied the petition and ordered Grant to vacate as receiver at once, but allows a reasonable time to settle with connecting roads and employees.

VIRGINIA CITY.

Further Particulars of the Recent Fire.

VIRGINIA CITY, October 28.—I have just had an interview with John Mackay. He says: I have been through all the mines this morning, and they are all right. Things look more cheerful to-day than they did yesterday. By spring everything will be running as well if not better than it did before the fire. Many mechanics and laborers will have to go to California and return in the spring. This they probably would have done even if no fire had taken place.

The work of obtaining and forwarding relief to Virginia has been going on vigorously to-day. Several thousand dollars were collected to-day. A dispatch from Virginia says matters are much more cheerful. The women are doing noble work in relieving distress. Large numbers of men are already at work clearing ground and rebuilding. Work has been commenced on the Ophir shaft. Men are clearing away the ruins of the Consolidated Virginia works. One engine was found good. The record vault of the Court House is being dug out. The ruins of the Bank of California is being clear d away. Besides, a great many workmen are engaged for private parties. A number of firms have resumed business. Insurance adjusters are hard at work. The liabilities, so far as can at present be ascertained, are about one and a half million dollars. Prisoners held for petty offenses have been set free; others are removed to Carson and Gold Hill.

OBITUARY.

Zeno Secor.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Zeno Secor died yesterday afternoon at his residence on East Thirty-fourth street in the sixty seventh year of his age. He was a native of the city and son of Francis Secor one of the foreman of Fulton in the work of building the Clymer, the first steamer ever constructed. As head of the firm of Secor & Co., Mr. Secor was engaged in the construction of one quarter of all iron clads which were built for the Government during the Rebellion. He aided largely in building the Toledo, Warsaw and Peoria Railroad of which he was elected President.

MAYOR OTIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—James Otis, Mayor, died this morning.

W. J. YATES.

OMAHA, NEB., October 30.—W. J. Yates, an old and highly respected citizen formerly from Maryland died here yesterday.

The Assistant Treasurer of New York has been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell two million dollars of gold coin during the month of November, as follows: Five hundred thousand each on Thursdays.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

The Late Discussion in the Cabinet.

Speculation as to the Points of that Official Paper.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The discussion of the Spanish Cabinet's reply to what is called on the late Madrid telegram—the Washington note, has reference to unsettled questions between the two countries. The exact points of this official paper cannot be ascertained, but they may be inferred from the views of the President, which form the basis of instructions to Minister Cushing, and which show that the President regards the civil dissensions in Cuba and especially sanguinary hostilities as producing effects in the United States second in gravity only to those which they produce in Spain. The ultimate issue of events in Cuba will be its independence, however that issue may be produced, whether by means of negotiation or as the result of military operations or one of those unexpected incidents which so frequently determine the fate of nations.

The continuance of the insurrection grows day by day insupportable to the United States, and while the attention of this Government is fixed on Cuba in the interests of humanity, by the horrors of cruel war prevailing there, it cannot forbear to reflect that the existence of slave labor in Cuba and its influence of the feelings and interests of the peninsular Spaniards lie at the foundation of all the calamities which now afflict the Island, but slaves cannot long continue in Cuba environed as this Island is by communities of emancipated slaves in the other West Indies and the United States. The President has not been without hope that all these questions might be settled by the spontaneous act of Spain herself, she being more deeply interested in such settlement than all the rest of the world. The question what decision the United States shall make is a serious and difficult one not to be determined without careful consideration of its complete elements of domestic and foreign policy, but the determination of which may, at any moment, be forced upon the United States by occurences either in Spain or Cuba. The President can't but regard independence and emancipation of course as the only certain and even the necessary solution of the question of Cuba, and in his mind all incidental questions is subordinate to those. In this respect, the President does not mediate or desire the annexation of Cuba to the United States but its elevation into an independent republic of freemen in harmony with ourselves and with the other republics of America. The policy of the United States in reference to Cuba at the present time is declared to be one of expectancy but with positive and fixed convictions as to the duty of the United States when time or emergency of action shall arrive.

The new sloops of war Alert, Alliance, Essex, Ranger, Adams, Trenton, Huron and Enterprise will soon be ready for sea and most of them will be in service before the end of the year. The Trenton is only launched but it is thought she will be by the 15th of December next. The Alert is already in commission. The Alliance, now at Philadelphia, will soon be put in commission. The Ranger will, in a few days go to Philadelphia to get her outfit. The Adams and Essex, at Boston, the Enterprise at Portsmouth, N. H., and the Huron at Norfolk, Va., are rapidly being prepared for sea and their officers will soon be ordered on board. It is thought the Alert will be ordered to the East Indies to join our squadron in those waters. The others will be ordered to join the North Atlantic fleet as fast as they are put in commission and as vessels are needed abroad they will be ordered from the North Atlantic to foreign stations. It is the policy of the Secretary of the Navy to keep a large number of vessels in the North Atlantic fleet so as to relieve vessels abroad from this station when necessary. The Worcester, at present the flag ship of that station being very old will be ordered to Norfolk as a receiving ship in place of New Hampshire which vessel will be sent to Port Royal, South Carolina, as a storeship for the North Atantic fleet. The Hartford, which recently returned home from the Asiatic station, will be the new flagship of the station.

During the troubles growing out of the capture of the Virginius by the Spanish Man-of-War Tornado, our Government suffered great inconvenience on account of the very weak condition of our Navy, but since then the Department has been doing all in its power with the limited means at its disposal to put the Navy in a good condition, so that we may be ready for any emergency. The iron clads Montuck, Manhattan, Sanges, Mahopac Nantuck, Ajax, Canonicus, Catskill, Jason, Dictator, and others, are in a sea going condition and should occasion require, they could be put in service in five days.

THE STORM.

Further Particulars of Damage Done.

ROLLA, MO., October 29.—A hail storm of unprecedented violence passed over this section at ten minutes past three this P. M., and lasted about ten minutes. Hail stones were about the size of pigeons' eggs, and did immense damage, breaking, in Rolla alone, not less than 10,000 panes of glass. Almost every pane of glass on the west side of houses were broken. The storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning

OMAHA, Nebraska, October 29.—A severe storm of snow and wind prevailed today throughout this section. Snow fell to the depth of two inches and over in many places. This was the first snow of the season. Many trains were delayed.

DES MOINES, Iowa, October 29.—It commenced to sleet and snow here about six o'clock this evening and continued till ten o'clock. Snow is now about half an inch deep.

LITTLE ROCK, October 30.—A terrific storm of wind and rain passed over the city and surrounding country about dark last night, prostrating telegraph wires in every direction. Several houses were unroofed in this city, the State house among the number. At Carlisle, on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad several houses and fences were blown down. At Terarkana, the storm struck about nine o'clock, prostrating a number of trees and razing several houses to the ground. More or less damage was done in various parts of the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 30.—Last night a storm destroyed a bridge on the Pan Handle Railroad, at Cambridge City, Ind. The next train, a freight, went into the break killing the fireman, John Daly, and a brakeman named Zeigler. The engineer escaped by jumping.

EVANSVILLE, October 30.—A heavy storm of rain, wind and lightning and thunder occurred last night.

KINGSTON, ONT., October 30.—In the storm to-day, Adam Abbott and James Kiel, fishermen, were drowned off Wolf Island.

MEMPHIS, October 30.—A severe rain and thunder storm passed over this city last night, prostrating the telegraph wires on the west side of the river.

LOUISVILLE, October 30.—A severe rain, wind and hail storm passed over this city last evening and early this morning, causing a number of houses to be unroofed and blown down and damaged. There was no loss of life.

THE TREASURY RING.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

A Suit Speedily Settled.

Serious Charges Against State Senator Geo. K Anderson.

[Special to The Post.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 28.—The Courier will contain to-morrow what are said to be startling disclosures of certain transactions by Mackey and Kemble, through George K. Anderson, with some of the Titusville banks. It charges that the Savings, the Citizens', and the Exchange Banks, when the distress overtook them in 1873, were owing the State Treasury sums amounting in all to one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, and Anderson was owing about the same amount to the banks, whose loans from the Treasury he had manipulated. When the banks commenced proceedings in bankruptcy against Anderson, Mackey, fearing disclosures, settled the claims of the banks against Anderson by releasing the claims of the State against them. Kemble entered up in his own name two judgments of one hundred and ten thousand dollars each—one in Crawford, the other in Venango county—against Anderson. These judgments belong to Mackey. The Courier further asserts that either the pretended loans to Anderson's banks were fictitious, or that Mackey was guilty of a gross breach of trust in releasing as sureties all the stockholders of the three banks except Anderson, who was insolvent.

ARGUS.

WASHINGTON.

Additional Lightning Mail Train Arranged for.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company submitted to the Postoffice Department to-day a schedule which was approved providing for two lightning mail trains daily, instead of one, as heretofore contemplated between Baltimore and Washington and Chicago, the service to begin next Monday. This will shorten the present schedule one day's time for all points west of the Mississippi river.

A FORCED RESIGNATION.

Joseph Williams, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, was reported as saying at the Fire Engineers Convention in New York that when he ran with the machine, if a party refused to contribute to the support of the Fire Department they spotted his house, and when a fire came they saved adjoining property and permitted his to burn. The Commissioners of the district informed Williams that he must either make an absolute denial of the report or resign and he chose to resign.

Senator Morton had a long interview with the President this morning.

RETIRING LEGAL TENDERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given directions for the retirement and cancellation of $704,880 of United States legal tenders, that amount being eighty per cent. of the National Bank circulation issued last month. This will make the amount of outstanding legal tenders, until further order, $373,235,244. The receipts from internal revenue to day were $401,286 73; from customs $592,212 75.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, says: The Indians reported as defeating our troops from Fort Hayes are a band of between seventy-five and one hundred Cheyenne warriors, who, nearly a year ago, were declared outlaws both by bureau agents and the military. They surrendered to the military last Spring and were placed upon the Cheyenne Agency, but ran off one morning, and, regaining a quantity of firearms which they had secreted before surrendering, fought the troops from behind sand banks all day and made good their escape at night. They have proved themselves to be hard fighters and the Commissioner considers it of great importance that they should be thoroughly whipped and subjugated.

AN EPPLANATION.

The Madrid telegram of yesterday, saying, on the authority of the Epera, that the Spanish Cabinet recently discussed its reply to the Washington note, doubtless refers to a summary of an unsettled question between Spain and the United States, submitted by Minister Cushing, but involving no new points of controversy.

A QUIET ELECTION ANTICIPATED IN MISSISSIPPI.

Dispatches were received by the Attorney General this morning from Representatives of the Department of Justice in Mississippi stating that pacific arrangements for the election had been made by opposing parties. Organizations will be duly carried out.

LOUISVILLE.

A Convicted Murderer Who Escaped Four Years Ago Recaptured.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—George Harmon, convicted of the murder of John Long, of Alabama, in this city in March, 1871, and who forfeited his bond several years ago, has been recaptured and brought back to this city. Harmon dared to visit Louisville two weeks ago when he was recognized, pursued and captured at Jackson, Tenn. In fleeing he procured an Alderman's pass in some manner, and in turn gave it to a gamester named John Young. The latter, while on the L. P. & S. W. train, forced a female passenger to consent to his desires. He and Harmon then fled to Tennessee, and there both were apprehended.

ANOTHER MURDERER RECAUGHT.

John D. O'Connor, charged with the murdering of Abraham Anderson, in Taylorsville, Ky., last September, has been recaught at Salina, Clay county, Tenn.

BUSINESS NOTES.

BALTIMORE, October 28.—The creditors of Stirling, Ahrens & Co., who failed on the 6th of August, decided to-day to put the firm in involuntary bankruptcy.

LONDON, October 28.—Raffael Brothers, merchants of this city, have failed. Their liabilities are $300,000.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The creditors of Disosway & Hatch and Solomon & Maral, leather dealers, and Cuthbert & Co., rectifiers of whisky, met yesterday to consider the financial condition of the firms. The first offered forty cents on the dollar, and the second forty cents, but the creditors insist on fifty cents. Cuthbert & Co. offer forty cents also. Propositions are under consideration.

Ludlow & Co., of this city, announce that they will forward through the agency of the Bank of Californin, at Virginia City, all contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire. Fifteen hundred dollars have been subscribed already.

A SPECK OF WAR!

U. S. Troops Attacked Twice by Indians.

SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Reinforcements Hurrying to the Scene.

ST. LOUIS, October 29.—The Republican's (Kansas City) special says: News of a startling nature was received here today in regard to a fight which took place on Tuesday between the United States troops near Ft. Hayes and a wandering band of Cheyenne Indians. In that fight the Indians drove back the troops and killed two men. Fresh troops were forwarded from the Fort and a dispatch received at the office of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to-night states that these fresh troops were attacked by Indians while camped near Smoky Hill river on Thursday, and that the Indians were again successful and made the soldiers retreat with a loss of one man killed and one badly wounded. Gen. Carr's command had left Fort Hayes by a special train for the seat of war.

NEW YORK.

Trade With Cuba Increasing.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Large quantities of provisions are going to Cuba. The City of Vera Cruz took out a full load and to-day two extra steamers leave for the same destination. In consequence of the recent arrival in Havana of one hundred and fifty thousand troops, it is surmised that the provisions are intended for them. The cereals taken out include rice and wheat in vast quantities, and when the seven thousand more Spanish troops land, it is supposed that the export of breadstuffs will be doubled. All the steamers which have recently sailed for Havana have been packed as far as safety would admit. The demand for space in steamers billed to leave within the next two weeks is greater than the capacity of the vessels. In consequence several extra steamers will leave within a fortnight.

BREVITIES.

Dr. Geo. B. Wallis of the New York Herald delivered a eulogy this afternoon on the late Frederick Hudson, the former managing editor of the Herald. There was a very large attendance of journalists and other well known citizens.

Nearly one half of the village of Queen's Long Island was burned early this morning. Loss $40,000.

John E. Hall, arrested for alleged complicity in forgeries of letters of credit on the bank of British North America was discharged to-day on the ground that the prosecution had failed to produce any direct evidence.

Following is the bank statement: Loans decrease, $4,669,800; specie, increase, $3,-514 300; legal tenders, decrease, $1,247,500; deposits, decrease, $2,395,500; circulation increase, $181,500; reserve, increase, $2,-865,675.

The Brooklyn Trust Company has just compromised a suit growing out of the defalcation of its President, the late Ethelbert S. Mills, by paying bonds to the value of $125,000, and costs amounting to $150,-000.

Considerable feeling is alleged to exist on the Produce Exchange between the broker for the bull clique and those members of the bear porty who have been badly squeezed. After Change of hours yesterday hot words were exchanged between some of the bears and the broker and he was accused of irregular transactions.

It was stated yesterday that the Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, and Fort Wayne Railroad Companies had agreed to pool their earnings on a basis of the traffic of 1873-74; and that the Baltimore and Ohio, and Erie railroads had combined with such of the three roads named, as were necessary to form, in conjunction with the Union Pacific Railroad, a through line from New York to the Pacific.

BOSTON.

A Libel Suit for $50,000 Damages Decided in Favor of the Defendant.

BOSTON, October 29.—In the suit of C. O. Gott vs. the Boston Herald for $50,000 damage for libel in calling the Cardiff Giant a fraud, the jury to-day rendered a verdict for defendants.

DEATH OF AN AUTHOR.

Hon. Amasa Walker, author of various works on Finance and Political Economy, died to-day.

At the final meeting of the creditors of the Ames Plow Company, it was decided that the company continue business. The creditors will either grant an extension or the company will avail itself of the offer made by responsible parties to furnish all ready capital needed.

BUSINESS NOTES.

MONTPELIER, October 29.—The suspension of Henry E. Fifield, flour and grain dealer, is reported. His liabilities are estimated at $40,000.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The suspension of Fairfield & Trask, produce commission dealers, Chambers street, was announced yesterday. A meeting of the creditors had been called to protect the general interests, and the extension asked was readily granted. Mr Fairfield is President of the Butter and Cheese Exchange.

LONDON, October 29.—Kattengell & Campbell, merchants of this city, have failed. Liabilities stated to be $2,000,000.

NEBRASKA.

A Murderer Lynched.

OMAHA, October 30.—On Wednesday last, Charles Patterson shot and killed R. W. Porter, chief herder of Bosler's cattle on the North Platte, thirty miles north of Sidney, Nebraska, where Patterson was taken under arrest. Last evening, the jail was broken into by a mob of masked men and Patterson strung up to a telegraph pole. The Sheriff overpowered the crowd and cut Patterson down in time to save his life. At four o'clock this morning he was again taken out and hung till dead.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

La Page, indicted for the murder of Josie Langmade was identified on Saturday as the man seen in the bushes near the road the girl passed over.

Austin Van Amburg died at Buffalo, on Saturday, from wounds received in a quarrel with George Morang, on Friday morning. Both were canal boatmen.

At Wilkesbarre, in the great ejectment suit of Calhoun M. Deringer vs. Coxe et al., for coal lands valued at $4,000,000, a verdict was rendered on Saturday in favor of Deringer.

J. A. Stevens of Council Bluff awarded the government contract of two million pounds of old corn at 43¾ cents and P. Powers of Hamburg, Iowa, one million pounds of oats at 29¾ cents.

Henry Chappell, a substitute letter carrier of Louisville, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of purloining letters from the Louisville postoffice. In default of $2,500 bond he went to jail.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Evangelical Alliance re-assembled in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, at nine o'clock Thursday, Oct. 28. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Murray, and by the time they were concluded there was a large audience present, although it did not number nearly so many as that of Wednesday night.

After the devotional exercises, Hon. F. R. Brunot called the Conference to order and introduced Rev. E. A. Washburn, D D, of the Episcopal Church, who open the discussion of the theme of "Art in Relation to Worship."

After the gentleman had concluded, President Brunot announced that Rev. Dr. J. G. Morris, of Baltimore, who was to follow Dr. Washburne upon this subject, was not present, and he suggested that an extemporaneous discussion upon the theme would be in order. The subject was then discussed by Rev. Drs. Mahlin of Philadelphia, Bittinger of Sewickley and Ganse and Taylor of New York.

After the discussion on this theme had been closed Dr. Scovel stated that the Alliance had been convened through the General Alliance, and it was important that some action should be taken as to whether the biennial sessions should be continued.

Dr. Schoff offered a resolution that the meetings of the Alliance should be continued.

This motion, after some remarks, was unanimously adopted, when Dr. Peirson, of Detroit, extended a request that the next session should be held at that place. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Alliance was then dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Dr. David Page.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

There was a large attendance at the afternoon session, which commenced at two o'clock. After the usual devotional exercises, "Ultramontanism and Civil Power" was announced as the subject for discussion. Rev. Dr. G. W. Samson, D. D., of New York, was the first speaker, and was followed by Rev. Dr. W. I. Buddington, of Brooklyn. Both addresses were able and interesting.

From five to seven o'clock a social was held in the basement of the church, when an exceedingly enjoyable time was had.

The Alliance re-assembled at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. The audience was very large and the proceedings were instructive and interesting.

After the devotional exercises interesting and able addresses were made on the "Suppression of Intemperance" by the Rev. Drs. J. M. Buckley, of Stamford, Conn., and W. M. Taylor, of New York, after which the Conference adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS — CLOSING EXERCISES.

The Evangelical Alliance reassembled Friday morning at nine o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street. There was a large audience present.

Nearly an hour was spent in devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Mr. Worden, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Steubenville, assisted by Rev. Mr. Hill. During the course of the meeting, Dr. Atterbury made some remarks, which were followed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Beatty, of the Steubenville Female Seminary.

After the devotional exercises had been concluded, Hon. F. R. Brunot, Chairman, introduced Rev M. Valentine, D. D., President of the Gettysburg College, who opened the discussion on "The Sabbath Question."

The Rev. S. M. Hopkins, D. D., of Auburn Theological Seminary, was the next speaker. He created quite a breeze by asserting that there is no Divine command for the observance of the first day of the week as the Sabbath day. He contended that all the teachings of Christ and of the Apostles demonstrated that it was not wrong to perform ordinary or worldly employment on that day. This view he also claimed was sustained by the fathers of the Church. In summing up his argument, he said that if according to the teachings of the New Testament and the view and practice of the primitive Church, that the Fourth Commandment, as a law, is abrogated, then the observance of any particular day, and the manner of observing it, is a question left to the individual Christian conscience. If there is any where a Christian who conscientiously esteemeth every day alike, and "to the Lord" regards *not* the "Christian Sabbath," he is entitled, under the law of Christ, to his opinion, and he shall no doubt be holden up, for God is able to make him stand. If there is anywhere a Christian, who, accepting the ecclesiastical authority and usage which appoints the first day of the week for public worship yet holds himself free to exercise his own judgment as to the mode of observing it (not encroaching on any other man's right) he is entitled to his own practice.

This paper was listened to with close attention, and immediately upon its close several gentlemen were on their feet read; to reply. Three minute speeches were made by Revs. Dr. Sloan, Dr. Gantz, Mr Wonderly, Dr. Taylor, of New Jersey, Dr Mahlin, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Milligan. All of these gentlemen combatted the position of Dr. Hopkins, and argued that the Christian Sabbath had been Divinely appointed, and that its observance was full required by Divine commandment.

The discussion continued until the hour of adjournment, when the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

The afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of the topic "Religion in the Common Schools."

The closing session was held in the evening and was attended by an immense audience. Rev. Dr. Washburne spoke upon the "Designs and Future of the Alliance." Dr. Rodgers, of New York, delivered the farewell address which was happily responded to by Dr. B F Brooke of this city. Rev. Dr. Scovel and President Brunot also spoke and the congregation joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer when the Conference adjourned finally.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A BOY INSTANTLY KILLED WHILE JUMPING ON THE CARS AT ALLEGHENY.

(From The Daily Post of October 30.)

About ten o'clock yesterday morning another accident occurred on the Fort Wayne Railroad, in Allegheny, this time resulting in the death of Edward Rankauf a boy of seventeen years whose parents reside on Spring Garden avenue. The boy was jumping from the bank in the West Park, into the cars of a passing freight train. He had several times jumped upon and off the cars, when he attempted to jump into an open freight car and missing his footing struck the side of the car, fell upon the track, and the wheels passed over the upper portion of his head, cutting it off and mutilating his face in a horrible manner.

An inquest was held on the body shortly afterwards when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. The boy who were playing with Rankauff scampered off at seeing the accident, and the body was not recognized at the time. Subsequently it was reported that William McGann was the victim, but this was a mistake as the body was recognized to be that of Rankauff by his father.

This is a dangerous part of the railroad owing to the fact that the track is several feet below the surface of the Park, and there being no fence or wall to protect person from walking off the bank on to the track. There is urgent necessity for the erection of a fence all along the road where it runs through the Park, or for the extension of the wall above the surface of the ground. Watchmen should be stationed in the Park and in fact at all the dangerous points along the road, to warn people unaware of the danger and to prevent boys from risking their lives.

THE BABY HAND.

What is it the baby's hand can hold?
Only one little flower, do you say?
Why, all the blossoms that ever blew
In the sweet wide wind away from the dew,
And all the jewels and all the gold
Of the kingdoms of the world to day,
The baby's hand can hold.

What is it the baby's hand can hold
Why, all the honey of all the bees,
And all the valleys where summer stays,
And all the sands of the desert's ways,
All the snows that were ever cold,
And all the mountains and all the seas,
The baby's hand can hold.

What is it the baby's hand can h od—
The baby's hand so pretty and small?
Why, just what the shoulders of Atlas befrs,
Bending him down in the picture there
(Now all I can tell you is surely told)—
But that is the world! Well, that is all
The baby's hand can hold.

How is it the baby's hand can hold
The world?—yes, surely I ought to know
For oh, where the baby's hand withdrawn,
Down into the dust the world were gone,
Folded therein as you might fold
The sad white bud of a rose—just so—
For the baby's hand to hold.

THE ESTATE AND RESIDENCE OF THE ENGLISH BRANCH OF THE ROTHSCHILD FAMILY.

A London correspondent writes: One of the most enjoyable days I have spent in England was a visit to Mentmore, Buckinghamshire, the seat of the late Baron Rothschild, and still the home of his widow. I had known all my life of the almost fabulous wealth of the Rothschilds but had no such vivid conception of the reality as I brought away with me. The estate comprises 15,000 or 20,000 acres of the finest land of this famous shire. The approach from Cheddington station, from which it is distant about two miles, lies through a magnificent lawn leading to a wooded acclivity, upon the summit of which the mansion stands. From the towers the view is one of the finest in the Midland counties, embracing on one side the ancient manor and village of Wing, on another the manor of Tring, and on a third the historic site of Ivanhoe. How the course of the world's history has been changed by the blow which an ancestor of John Hampden struck the Black Prince, the victor of Crecy and Poiciters, for which "Tring, Wing, and Ivanhoe" were forfeited!

In the distance is the vale of Aylesbury and far away on the ridge of the Chiltern hills the monument of the duke of Bridgewater bounds the range of vision. Tring park, owned by another of the Rothschild family, is said to be second in the beauty of its gardens only to Mentmore, but this I had no time to see. The subtropical gardens, vegetable gardens, the Fountain garden and the Italian garden occupied us for hours. The first is second I suppose only to the royal botanic gardens in Kew; the second embraces, with the fruit gardens, about twenty acres, the whole proceeds of which are consumed in the mansion. In one of the numerous graperies, so arranged as to furnish fruit every month in the year, I saw a single cluster of grapes which would weigh six pounds, the berries on which were about the size of good large plums, and the most luscious I ever tasted. Oranges, figs, pineapples, bananas, and other tropical fruits consumed in the mansion, are all grown in the conservatories of Mentmore.

When the Baroness is absent yachting in the channel or at her London house, orders, by telegram, are sent to Mentmore daily for the supplies required. The vases in the Fountain and Italian gardens cost each one thousand pounds. The statuary is all of the most costly kind, executed by the first masters, many of them copies of the originals which I saw in the Louvre or in the British Museum. The great hall, which from the entrance seemed to me about twenty or thirty feet, is filled with vases and statuary. Its contents must represent a value of not less than £800,000. We were not less than three hours passing through the rooms. The finish is exquisite, and the furnishing of each sumptuous. Some idea may be formed of the whole from the furniture of a single bedroom, one of the many guest chambers, costing £25,000 or £30,000. In the dining-room and baronial hall are furnishing exceeding £200,000 each. Costly cabinets of the time of Louis XIV., of ebony inlaid with ivory or gold; jeweled clocks made of solid gold; diamonds, rubies, and all sorts of precious stones; walls hung with the costliest drapery of Louis XIV., or covered with the richest needle-embroidered satin may give some idea of the wealth lavished on this more than princely mansion.

The costliest paintings adorn the walls, and the most skillful and expensive workmanship is displayed upon the ceilings. The idea of the baron seems to have been to build and furnish a mansion such as no other person in England, except perhaps the duke of Westminster, could hope to rival. The stud is said to contain more high bred horses than any in the world. It embraces thirty-five hunters and as many racers. None of which I heard were less in value than £600, while many of them run up into the thousands. Favonious Maccaroni, and Old Tom, the last patriarch of high bred racers we saw, all winners of famous races. For Favonious £12,000 were refused, and for Maccaroni £7,100 were but recently paid. The former stands at 100 guineas the season. I was fortunate in getting an introduction to Mentmore through an acquaintance I made in England. The grounds are on rare occasions open to visitors, but ordinarily there is no access to the mansion. I saw, I believe, every room in the house except the strong room, where the treasures are kept during the absence of the family.

ROASTING THE PRISONER.

[N. Y. Mercury.]

Europeans say that our language is the most difficult of all known tongues to master, not even the Russ being an exception. True or not, some of our adopted citizens are slow to speak it fluently and correctly. A humorous illustration of the folly of placing in an important public position any one ignorant of the ordinary signification of well known English words, is happily told in the subjoined anecdote:

The immense popular reprint given to the sketch of Sheriff Ruth, of Zanesville, Ohio, opening court, prompt us to relate his experience in wrestling with the writ of fieri facias. Shortly after his induction into office, Judge Wood, of Morgan county, on the bench, a motion was made to confirm the sale of certain lands made by the sheriff. Looking over the papers, which were evidently incomplete, Judge Wood inquired whether the sale had been made upon a fieri facias or upon an alias writ. Col. Bull, of counsel, responded that the sale had been made on a fi fa.

"The writ is not with the papers," replied Judge Wood. "Mr. Sheriff, will you bring in the fieri facias in the case of Lemon vs. Woodruff." "Vat ish dot, your honor?" asked Mr. Ruth, with a deeply puzzled expression of countenance. "Bring in the fieri facias in the case of Lemon vs. Woodruff." "But your Honor," remonstrated Mr. Ruth, "dot ish coalstone ve burn mit the gort haus." It was now the turn of Judge Wood and the bar to look puzzled. "I don't see, Mr. Sheriff," said the judge, "what particular difference it makes whether we burn stonecoal or wood we want the fieri facias in the case of Lemon vs. Woodruff." "Vell, shudge, you need not get mat, I will bring him in." As he went out at the rear door to his office in the jail he met Sam Chapman, a waggish member of the bar, and accosted him with: "Vell, Mister Shapman, vat for dues de shudge vant dem fire faces? Do dey roasht der brisoner like a packlog?" "Certainly," replied Sam, who saw fun ahead; "of course they do when they can't get a confession out of him any other way." "Vell, dot beats de bucks. Dot ish worse than in der old country. Vell, py shimminy, they will roasht old Voodruff like a packlog. He garry his township for me, und now I roasht him like a pig. Dot ish pad ven I run mit de sheriffs office an udder time.

In a few minutes Sheriff Ruth came into court and was received with a perfect hurricane of laughter from the bench, bar, and bystanders. Under each arm he had an old fashioned andiron, surmounted by huge brass masks or casts of the heads of Momus, polished like mirrors. Setting them down on the green baize table with the utmost gravity, he said. "Dere, Mister Shudge, ish de fire faces dot I haf in mine office, und oof you roasht old Mr. Voodruff, I vash my hands mit der proceeding. Oof a man garry his township for me I not make him like a pack log und roasht him like a pig. Old Mr. Woodruff was not roasted, and Mr. Ruth was initiated into the mysteries of the fi-fa

—IXION

MARRIAGES AMONG THE ROYALISTS.

On Oct. 4 the Spanish Duke of Medina Coeli married the daughter of the Dukes of Montoro, Alba, Berwick, and Stuart. This gentleman, descended from James II. and Arabella Churchill, is four dukes at once. But the bridegroom may boast greater miracles still in his own person, for he is six times duke, thirteen times marquis, fourteen times count, and three times viscount. The King of Spain and the Princess of Austria signed the contract. Such a trousseau has not been beheld in Madrid for centuries. It was exhibited to the public for a month. A double marriage was expected, as the Dowager Duchess of Medina-Coeli has long been engaged to a Senor Leon, not even hidalgo. Lengthy negotiations have been held upon the means of raising this gentleman, through decree, to such lofty state that he may decently marry the six duchesses, fourteen marchionesses, and so on, represented by a lady of the Medina-Coeli family. It was thought that means had been found for working this great transformation. At the last moment, however, the wedding of the Dowager Duchess with M. Leon was once more postponed.

BOXING THE EARS.

There are several things very commonly done which are extremely injurious to the ear, and ought to be carefully avoided. One of these is the practice of boxing children's ears. It is known that the passage of the ear is closed by a thin membrane, especially adapted to be influenced by every impulse of the air, and with nothing but the air to support it internally. What, then, can be more likely to injure this membrane than a sudden and forcible compression of the air in front of it? If any one designed to break or over-stretch the membrane, a more efficient means could scarcely be devised than to bring the hand suddenly and forcibly down upon the passage of the ear, thus driving the air violently before it, with no possibility of its escape but by the membrane giving way. Medical authorities assert that many children are in this way made deaf by boxing on the ear.

HOW LITTLE ALICE DIED.

[St. Paul Pioneer.]

Not long ago the Rev. Mr. Winsor, of Red Wing, Minn., met with a painful loss in the burning of his daughter Alice. Her breast, abdomen, legs, arms, and hands were shockingly burned, and after a few hours she died. She was only about 5 years old, and, as she lingered between heaven and earth a little while, she asked her mother to lie on the bed with her, and, when this request was granted, she said, "Sing to me 'I am Jesus' little lamb.'" As her stricken mother tried to press back the torrent of grief that welled up in her heart, and sang the words, the dear little sufferer made an effort, with her failing strength, to put one of her crisped arms around her neck. Afterwards, as death drew near, she requested her father to sing "Rock of ages cleft for me," and seemed to be soothed by those grand old words.

FLOATING.

Men are drowned by raising their arms above the water, the unbuoyed weight of which depresses the head. Other animals have neither motion or ability to act in a similar manner, and therefore swim naturally. When a man falls into deep water, he will rise to the surface, and will continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands under water, in any way he pleases, his head will rise so high as to give him free liberty to breathe; and if he will use his legs, as if in the act of walking (or rather walking up stairs), his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. These plain directions are recommended to the recollection of those who have not learned to swim in their youth, as they may be found highly advantageous in many cases.—[Sanitarian.

A WISE child who knows better than his own father, was recently corrected for telling the truth. He called his parent a d--d f ool. The corrector tried to justify his conduct by saying that he did not phip the boy for lying but for breaking the fifth commandment.

THE IVY GREEN.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

O, a dainty plant is the ivy green,
That creepeth o'er ruins old!
Of right choice food are his meals, I ween,
In his cell so lone and cold.
The walls must be crumbled, the stones decayed.
To pleasure his dainty whim:
And the mouldering dust that years have made
Is a merry meal for him.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

Fast he stealeth on, though he wears no wings,
And a stanch old heart has he!
How closely he twineth, how tight he clings,
To his friend, the huge oak-tree!
And slyly he traileth along the ground,
And his leaves he gently waves,
And he joyously twines and hugs around
The rich mould of the dead men's graves.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

Whole ages have fled, and their works decayed,
And nations have scattered been;
But the stout old, ivy shall never fade
From its hale and hearty green.
The brave old plant in its lonely days
Shall fatten upon the past;
For the stateliest building man can raise
Is the ivy's food at last,
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

WOMEN'S DRESS IN THE LAST CENTURY.

The dress of Queen Charlotte, the bride of the period, is thus described by the chroniclers: On her powdered hair she wore a fly-cap of lace, the latest mode from France, and a coronet of diamonds on her brow. Her dress was of white satin brocaded with gold, her stomacher covered with diamonds. Her long violet velvet train, looped to the shoulders with bunches of pearls, was borne by ten bridesmaids. The dress of the bridegroom was of the greatest richness—a coat of velvet or satin, embroidered all around with flowers in colored silks, and heightened with spangles, gold and silver, and paste buttons; the white satin waist-coat elaborately embroidered and enriched with similar ornaments. A sword, with richly-cut steel hilt, lace ruffles and shirt frill, with diamond bucklet shoes, completed his attire. Should we seek further to inquire into the wedding life of this fashionable couple, we find it plainly portrayed by the powerful pencil of Hogarth in his "Marriage a la Mode." There the wife is yawning over her chocolate, while the husband has carelessly thrown himself into a chair. Cards and card-tables show the occupation of the night. The old faithful steward is leaving the room with looks of dispair. Hoping that this and its sad finale is an exaggerated picture of the manners of the time, yet there is no doubt but that society at this period had taken up the vanity, freedom and unprofitable mode of existence of the Regency and Louis XV. The toilet was the great sum and business of life, the adjustment of the hair the principal employment. Take for instance, how a lady of fashion passed her day: At ten, after her "Dish of Bohea," as it was called, generally taken before rising, the lady arranged herself in a muslin *peignoir*, or wrapper, and had a regular reception of her friends, while, with her hair disheveled, she was submitted, for the first time in the day, to the hands of the hair-dresser, for usually she dressed four or five times a day. Her hair, dragged off her face, covered with powder, plastered with pomatom and frizzed in stiff curls, was raised by means of gauze, feathers and flowers into an edifice often equal to her height. Four ebs of gauze have been contained in some of these erections, with butterflies, birds and feathers introduced—the last of the most preposterous height of it is recorded, about a yard. After an hour's plastering and frizzing, the hair dresser's task was over, and a weary one it was, though enlivened by the animated conversation of the visitors. The remainder of the toilet was finished the most important of which was the arrangement of the patches—a point of great interest. There were made of black silk, gummed and cut into stars, crescent and other forms. Patches had originated is France under Louis XV., with a view to show off the whiteness of the complexion, but they were never worn by women of dark skins. Great was the art in placing these patches near the eye, the corner of the mouth, the forehead, and the temple. A lady of the word would wear seven or eight, and each had its special designation. She never went without a box of patches to replace any that might accidentally fall off; and these little boxes generally of Batterrea enamel, finely painted by some eminent artist, had usually a tiny looking-glass inserted within the lid to help her to repair the accident. Nor was the rouge-pot forgotten, rouge at that time being an indispensable adjunct to the toilet—so indispensable, that when Marie Antoinnette came over to France to marry Louis XVI. and begged to dispense with wearing it, a family conclave was held at Versailles on the subject, followed by a formal order from the King to put it on—a command which she had no alternative but to obey.—[London Society.

ARAB HORSES

The article on Arabia in the second volume of the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is by William Palgrave, one of the first authorities upon the subject. A good portion of his article is given to that theme of never-failing wonder, the arab horse. He says;

"Reared under an open shed, and early habituated to the sight of man, to the sound and glitter of weapons and to all the accessories of human life, the colt grows up free from vice or timidity, and even acquires a degree of intelligence that surprises a stranger. Barley and dates are the chief stall provender; but the grass of the pasture grounds, in the selection of which much care is taken, is the ordinary nourishment of an Arab horse. Of water the allowance is always kept purposely scant. A good Nejdee will canter four and twenty hours in summer time and eight-and-forty in winter without once requiring a drink. Raw meat, dried, is occasionally given in small quantities when extra exertion is required; lucerne grass is employed for lowering the tone. Geldings are very rare. The color that most frequently occurs is gray; then comes chestnut; then white and sorrel; mottled gray and black are now and then to be found: dark bay never. Colts are ridden early—too early, indeed—in their third, or even second year, and are soon broken into a steady walk or canter and to the ambling pace which is a special favorite with Arab riders; racing, an Arab amusement from time immemorial, and the game of 'jerzed,' a kind of tourney, or mock fight with blunt palm sticks, highly popular throughout the peninsula, complete the training as to wind and pace. Saddles are seldom used in Nejd, and stirrups never; but both are occasionally employed in Hijaz and Yemen. So it is, also, with bits, the place of which is taken in Nejd by halter-ropes, the real guidance of the animal being almost wholly effected by the pressure of the rider's leg and knee. Shoes, too, are of rare occurrence, nor are they needed in the light sand-mixed soil of the central provinces; on the other hand, the hoofs are often rubbed with grease, to counteract the drying effects of the heated ground. Of all niceties of grooming, docking and clipping excepted, the Arabs are masters; and their natural kindness to animals—a quality which they share with most Orientals, together with the care every reasonable man bestows on a valuable article of property—ensures to an Arab horse good treatment at the hands of its owner. But Arab horses do not commonly enter tents, nor play with women and children, nor, in a general way, do they share the family meals, nor are they habitually kissed and cried over, as the imagination or credulity of some narrator has suggested. An Arab flying for life has, indeed, been known to give the only morsel of bread about him to his horse rather than eat it himself—an act in which self-preservation had as large a share as affection. Lastly, the standing prohibition of horse-selling from Nejd has really nothing more romantic in it, than narrow-minded application of the principles of protective monopoly: in other cases, reluctance to conclude a bargain, simply indicates that the offer made was insufficient."

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

MASSACHUSETTS EXPERIENCE WITH AN "INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT."

[Boston Herald.]

Of all the financial follies of the present generation, so far as individual states are concerned, that which gives us the tunnel through the Hoosac Mountain will always be regarded as the greatest and most chimerical. Had it been built at a reasonable cost, even within ten millions of dollars of the original estimate, it might have been a good thing in time, but it has cost so much and seems to be so little wanted, now we have it that it would be a public blessing to the state if any corporation could be found willing to take it as a gift. While the job lasted there were some very fat pickings, and these, together with the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, enabled several well-known politicians to leave a larger inheritance to their heirs than would have been possible otherwise. During the whole long period of its construction it was the source of more corrupt jobbery and unwise legislation than all other causes combined. . . . Having made the tunnel and expended thirteen millions for a hole in the ground which, although considerably larger than the burrow of a woodchuck, is of no more utility (without the expenditure of millions more) to increase the welfare or to add to the business of the people, having loaded the state with a mountain of debt almost as large as the mountain they have bored, they, (the Republican leaders) come again and pledge anew to "rigid economy, retrenchment and reform, and the reduction of taxation," and expect to be believed.

[Springfield Republican.]

The state debt in behalf of the tunnel at the beginning of the year was $12,420,920, and, including, the appropriation of last session, now amounts to $13,730,920. But the interest for 1874 alone was $607,000; it is more than that for this year, and for the next year it will rise to $800,000. Adding the interest to the funded expenditure, and the total cost at the beginning of this year at $12 973,822, it now stands at about $15,000,000. The interest for 1874 was more than three times the sum laid out by the state on the schools, common and normal, and the work of the Board of Education, and more than seven times the amount of the school fund distributed to cities and towns. The annual interest charge of the tunnel for the next year will be more than the sum total of the annual expenses of the Legislature, of the Governor and Council, and all the executive departments, and of all the courts in the state. Take out the militia, the fiscal and charitable institutions, the public commissions, and the printing and state house repairs, and the whole state machinery could be run for what it will cost to pay the interest on the tunnel debt next year. This is what the state has done in the line of borrowing for the Hoosac Tunnel.

HOW TO RUN A RAILWAY TRAIN AT THE RATE OF A MILE A MINUTE.

[Danbury News.]

A Danbury man is confident that in time passenger trains will be run at the rate of a mile a minute. He is evolving a plan for taking on passengers without stopping the train, and thus save this time in running. He thinks a rack formed of a scoop made of netting, with a back to it, and a horizontal bar 10 inches below, will do it. This is to be attached to the car and worked on a powerful hinge. He was in Merrill's grocery with a rough model of his machine last evening, explaining its working to an interested auditory. His idea is to have the passengers stand in a line on the station platform, with their backs to the approaching train, and near enough to where it will pass to bring them within range of the scoop. On the approach of the rack the horizontal bar strikes the expectant passenger in the hollow back of the knees, which causes him to lop backwards, when he is caught in the scoop and whirled into the car, and the next rack back takes the next forward passenger, and so on until all are taken up.

"How are you going to land them people who stop at way stations?" asked a disagreeable person who was sitting on a soap box.

"Land 'em?" cried the inventor in a tone of unqualified disgust. "Who said anything about landing 'em? That's their own lookout, I guess. A railroad takes them to the place where they are going, an' that's all it agrees to do. I 'spose you'd expect a railroad company to hunt you up a hotel, an' carry your trunk up to the room, an' cook your supper, an' tuck you in bed, an' wind up your watch, wouldn't ye?" and the speaker glared at the interrupter with such intensity as to cause him to shrink up fully one-half.

"A hog's a hog wherever you're a mind to put him," exclaimed the inventor, as he picked up his model and straightway left the store.

DIVORCE.

BY GEORGE EDGAR MONTGOMERY.

The law has spoken,
The law is broken,
And men have hearkened its stern decree;
The great world wondered;
Two lives are sundered,
Two streams have flowed to the sullen sea.

The past is in ashes,
And memory dashes
The hopes that were born with the birth of the years;
Life's dream is relinquished,
Love's lamp is extinguished,
The future is laden with curses and tears.

Death's parting—to sever
Forever, forever,
To breathe in a world without fragrance or bloom?
Death's parting—to wander
Alone, and to ponder
O'er dreams that lie buried in anguish and gloom.

What demon has entered
Where angels have centered,
Where life was as sweet as the glance of a child;
What flame has o'erpowered
The love so empowered,
The beauty, the hope, and the faith undefiled?

Ah! bright was the summer,
When ev'ry new comer
Poured gladness in bosoms of bridegroom and bride,
Ah! pure was each meeting,
Each smile and each greeting,
Each tear that seemed sweeter than honor or pride

Their lips unrepenting,
Their eyes unrelenting,
They turn from the path that is fairest to men;
Hops weary and sighing,
Love bitterly dying,
The visions that were will come never again.

O Heart! once forsaken,
Once withered and shaken,
Thy world is hereafter a woe and a shame;
Cold pride may sustain thee,
'Twill bruise thee and chain thee,
'Twill mock thee with throbbing s thou canst not reclaim

—Arcadian.

LINCOLN TOWER.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL'S HISTORY OF THE LONDON MEMORIAL.

The Rev. Newman Hall in last week's Independent describes Lincoln Tower, the newly-finished structure adjoining that celebrated preacher's church in London, news of the dedication of which was recently received by telegraph. The tower is intended as a memorial of Abraham Lincoln and his emancipation proclamation. Its erection was proposed by Americans. "It was afterwards resolved," says Mr. Hall, "to make the memorial international.

"In 1867," he continued, "when I first visited America, many contributions were made to this object, all of which, without any deduction, were lodged with Mr. W. E. Dodge, who had headed the subscription with $500. In 1873 I again enjoyed the pleasure of a tour in the States, when cordial invitations were given me to preach by the clergy of various denominations. On these occasions many thousands of persons added their contributions.

"About $1,250 were given by four persons; but the rest of the $17,500 was contributed in small sums, the average being not more than ten cents to each donor. It is pleasant to think of the multitudes of persons who have thus put a brick into the building. I feel under great obligation for the privilege granted me of preaching the Gospel through the length and breadth of the land; and, as these contributions were given by those to whom I ministered, I had the pleasure of feeling that to the extent of my poor ability some return was rendered for what was entrusted to me. In every case the contribution was sent intact from the church officers to Mr. W. E. Dodge. The sum had now, with interest, reached the amount of £3,500—half the estimated cost of the structure. The British half was very speedily and promptly contributed by persons of all ranks, from the Duke of Westminster and the earl of Shaftesbury to the street-sweeper and the shoe-black.

"The vane and finial will make the entire height about 220 feet—the height of the monument on Tower Hill. The Lincoln Tower is pronounced to be one of the most beautiful as well as one of the highest erections in London. It is visible from the Houses of Parliament, from the National Gallery at Charing Cross, along the Thames Embankment, and from Westminster, Waterloo and Blackfriars' bridges."

HOW TO LEAD A CALF.

[Easton (Ind.) Press.]

He was a small but muscular boy, and the calf was probably two months old, with a development of unadulterated cussedness that would do credit to a Ku-klux-Klan Captain. There was a rope between them, and, as they went down South Third street, bets were about even as to whether the boy was leading the calf, or the calf leading the boy. The calf made a dash for the Central Express office. The boy pulled him back, and he made a dash for the boy, who ran around a wagon and fell over a watermelon pile, the proprietor whereof swore copiously.

"Come back here, you infernal clodbuster, and pay for this melon."

"Say, M'h-ister: whoa—give me my—thunderation on you—hat, won't yer?"

And the calf kicked up his heels and b-a-a-d, and tried to run into a store, but the boy sat back on the line with all his strength, and suddenly sat down in the mud, as the calf altered his mind and turned around to look at him. They went quietly ten steps, till a dog barked, when it took four circles around the boy in as many seconds, tying his legs up in the line, bringing him down in the mud again, and dragging him around until he looked like an old hat that had been run over by the ice cart for two seasons.

A philanthropic fat man went to the boy's assistance, but the calf kicked him on the shin and butted him in the condenser, so that he sat down on the curbstone and tried to die easy. Then the boy and calf entangled themselves and started down the street like a mail train behind time, until the calf, scaring at something, stopped suddenly, and the boy suddenly, and the boy fell over it and lost the rope. The calf at once took to his heels, every boy in the street running after and grabbing at the rope, until it got tangled in the bridge, when his conductor caught him by the ear and tail, and a lively fight took place all across the bridge and out of sight, while everybody along the street proceeded to tell how easy it is to lead a calf if you only go their way about it.

COLORADO'S GREAT RANCH.

The Omaha Herald comes forward, and, by means of a correspondent, "Traveller," informs us that Mr. J. W. Iliff, of Northern Colorado, is the cattle king of the West, and has the "boss ranch" of the country.

This range is 156 miles long, begins at Julesburg, on the east, and extends to Greeley on the west, with its southern boundry, the South Platte River, and its northern, the divide south of Lodge Pole Creek. Its shape is that of a right angled triangle, the right angle being at Greeley and the base line the South Platte River. The chief ranch is about forty miles from Julesburg, where all the cattle bought by Mr. Iliff are branded. It is on the river, and the bottoms near by produce hay for the horses. He cuts no hay for his cattle. They live the entire year on the rich native grasses on the range, and, with the exception of severe winters, the percentage of loss is not very great.

He owns in fee 20,000 acres of the range, and has upon it 26,000 head of cattle. The calves branded this year amount to 5,000, and his sales of cattle the present year will amount to about the same number, which will realize about $150,000, or $30 a head. He employs from twelve to thirty-five men. He has advertised for 20,000 Texas steers to be delivered at his ranch in July of next year. These must be yearlings. For these he pays $7, $11 and $15 respectively, according to quality. He estimates the increase from his home herd to be seventy per cent. yearly. His shipping points are at Pine Bluffs and Julesburg, on the Union Pacific, and at Deer's Trail, on the Kansas Pacific.

Last year the expenses of herding, &c., amounted to less than $15,000, but notwithstanding this comparatively small outlay the business is one of great risks. The losses sometimes by theft and death are frightful. The winter of 1871-2 was very severe, and, averaged at $20 per head, it is said, amounted to $100,000. The sum Mr. Iliff has now invested in cattle as capital amounts to nearly $500,000. In addition he has 160 head of horses and mules, used principally in herding, together with wagons, houses, fences, corrals, mowing machines, tools, implements and the large tract of land before mentioned.

REFRIGERATOR CAR.

The San Francisco fruit dealers have invented a new refrigerator car, which will bring the magnificent California grapes, pears, etc., in good order to the Eastern States. The Examiner says of the experiment:

The car will carry 20,000 pounds of Tokay, Muscat, Rose of Peru and Verdel grapes, which are expected to reach their destination in five days, and in better order than any ever before shipped from this State. The car is provided with a fan blower, driven by one of the car axles, by means of which the air is driven through the ice, which reduces it to a low temperature, and is then distributed among the fruit-boxes through a large perforated pipe laid along the bottom of the car. After the cool air has passed among the fruit, it returns to the blower, and is again forced through the apparatus. By this means the atmosphere of the interior of the car is kept at a uniform temperature of 40 deg. F.

CLARA MORRIS'S PERIL.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Frederick Harriott (Clara Morris) drove to her husband's office in Charles street, near Greenwich, and as he was not in she waited in her carriage, opposite the warehouse. A train on the Elevated Railroad passed overhead, and her spirited horse, taking fright, ran into Greenwich street. Without losing her self-command, Mrs. Harriott opened the door of her carriage and sprang out as the horse dashed down the street. She was assisted to her husband's office, and there she fainted. Her husband was on the train that frightened the horse, and from the car window he saw the horse spring and run. He got out of the train at West Eleventh street, and hastened to his office to find his wife just recovering. Mrs. Harriott was not hurt. Her carriage was badly damaged.—[N. Y. Sun, 30th ult.

VARIETIES.

THE latest fashionable amusements at Montreal are cat shows.

A WOMAN in Illinois, who died the other day, weighed 412 pounds.

A THIEF in Boston lately tied a lady to the leg of a piano and then ransacked the house.

A KENTUCKIAN, eight feet in height, is the happy possessor of a wife nearly three inches taller.

A CHICAGO jury has just decided that passengers in a Slawson car need not put their fares in the box, unless they are so disposed.

A CERTIFICATE of marriage was issued in Boston a few days ago to a woman only eighteen years old, who had been married twice before.

A BOY 13 years old shot himself in St. Louis last week because his parents had decided to send him away from home to fill a business situation.

MRS. RAPP, convicted in St. Paul of participation in a murder, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, twelve days in each year to be spent in a dark cell.

ONE of the marble yards in Boston has the following placard conspicuously displayed on a monument: 'Prices to suit the times. Chance to buy your tombstone."

A DOZEN cases of typhoid fever have recently occurred at Providence, all caused by the use of a single well, the water of which has been analyzed and found to be impure.

"TURN ABOUT."—George—"I say, Tom, do take care! You nearly shot my father then!" Tom—'Sh! don't say anything, there's a good fellow! Take a shot at mine!"—[Punch.

CONVERSATION between Cincinnati young ladies—"She's the most disagreeable girl I ever saw." "Yes, and the proudest, though her father packed only a hundred hogs last year."

UP and down stairs.—Young Mistress (at the parlor door): Eliza, what is the bell ringing for so violently? Cook (below): It's on'y me, m'um. I want you down in the kitchen a minute.

A CURIOUS exhibition is announced to take place shortly in Paris of a large number of phenomenal pumpkins, some of which are said to weigh as much as one hundred and eighty pounds.

AN arrangement to take the place of crutches is said to have been invented. It enables the cripples to go fast or slow and up or down stairs without touching the ground with his feet or working but one arm.

A WOMAN in Detroit, who was lately turned out of her house for nonpayment of rent, went out in good style, putting on silks and jewelry, and having her hair frizzed in extra style for the occasion.

A HANDY churn has just been invented in Vermont, which is called the "lazy man's churn." It is adjusted to a wagon, and all you have to do is to drive around for several miles, and when you get back the butter is churned.

AN ingenious contrivance to evade the Maine liquor law has been discovered at Bangor. It consists of a barrel within a barrel, furnished with a faucet which, when turned one way supplies sweet cider, and when turned in another, supplies lager beer.

ENGLISH and German authorities have just discovered that French cooking is the best in the world, not excepting the kitchens of Oceanica, and moreover that French women dress with more taste and originality and economy combined, than their sisters across the channel and the Rhine.

THE press of Florida is demanding some restraint on the reckless destruction of game by tourists, who spend months in indiscriminate slaughter, for no other purpose in the world than to say, when they go back home that they had bagged so many hundred birds, or shot so many deer.

TWO bunches of grapes were exhibited at the recent fruit show at Edinburgh, Scotland, one of which weighed twenty-six and a quarter pounds, and the other twenty-five pounds. These are believed to be the largest bunches of grapes ever grown in Britain, and probably the largest ever grown.

"I DIDN'T steal no pound of terbacker," said a prisoner in Springfield, Mass, just as he was leaving court, no proof having been produced against him; "I didn't take more'n a handful." "Come back," said the Justice, "and be fined ten dollars. The Court convicts you on your own confession."

THE signal recently erected on the summit of Mount Shasta, Cal., by the Coast Survey, is a hollow cylinder of galvanized iron, twelve feet high, and two and a half in diameter, surmounted by a cone of nickle-plated copper. The reflection from this cone is so strong that it is believed the signal can be used for observations at a distance of 100 miles.

A SAN FRANCISCO doctor named Flattery, who had the editor of the New Letter arrested for calling him a quack, gave a ridiculous exhibition of ignorance on the witness stand. When asked what the *scabies septennis* was, he answered "A bone," and made other blunders equally amusing. The editor was discharged, and Flattery was committed for perjury and contempt of court.

AT Logansport, Indiana, an interesting hog case has just been decided by the Circuit Court. The title to two hogs was disputed by two neighbors. The jury, after being 36 hours out, rendered a verdict in favor of the original claimant. The costs of the case are already $2,000, or $4 a pound for the whole amount of pork; and the case may yet be appealed.

EDWIN FORREST'S desire to found the "Edwin Forrest Home," at Springbrook, near Philadelphia, for which purpose he left the bulk of his fortune will probably be carried into effect soon, all obstacles having been removed by the settlement of the right of dower which Mrs. Sinclair claimed in the estate. The executors are Mr. James Oakes of Boston and Mr. Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia.

THE following simple precaution is suggested by a western exchange: In retiring for the night spread newspapers loosely upon the stairways and in front of the doorways and windows. The noise produced at the dead of night by treading on crackling newspapers, or attempting to move them from the pathway, be the burglar ever so stealthy and expert, is sufficient to give almost any sleeper notice of the presence and whereabouts of the midnight foe.

AT Hamilton, Ontario, one evening last week, a quantity of gas escaped from the street pipe into a sewer. Some workmen were sent to discover the leak, and the electric sparks from their boring tools set fire to the gas, and the flame followed the sewer, causing an explosion about one hundred feet distance. The building under which the explosion took place received a severe shock, all the windows being broken, the walls and floors badly cracked, and a man thrown out of his chair.

THE Oxford University Press has just published the smallest Bible in the world. It measures 4½x2¾x¾ inches, and weighs, when bound in limp morocco, less than three and one-half ounces. The type of the dainty little volume, though necessarily very minute, is clear and legible. The Oxford University Press Warehouse has also produced two very convenient clasps, which it calls respectively the "Oxford Suspension Clasp" and the "Oxford Enchained Clasp," for suspending the book in the latter case around the wrist, and in the former to a lady's waistband.

ENGLISH fruit growers claim to have discovered a destructive enemy in the bee, and a correspondent of the London Times writes that in the Argentine Republic the grapes were destroyed year after year by the honey-gathering insects, until at length the evil became unbearable, and a law was passed providing that bees should not be kept within a circuit of six miles of a town, which is still in force. Another correspondent of the Times, writing from France, says that during six years that he occupied a large garden at Caen full of the best fruit, and averaging 3,000 bunches of grapes, half the crop, and usually two-thirds was destroyed every year by bees.

THIS is the solemn way in which the Court Circular describes the last movements of the Prince of Wales before starting for India. It is dated at Marlboro House, Oct, 1875: "The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service to-day. The following dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales: The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Marquis of Lorne, Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Count and Countess Gleichen, Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury, Miss Knollys, Gen. Sir W. Knollys, Capt. the Hon. O. Montague, Lieut.-Col. Teesdale, Dr. Quin, and Mr. Holzman."

Weekly Post.

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THE hard money platform did much to reduce the Democratic vote in the State of New York.

MISSISSIPPI! Bright green spot in the wilderness. Her aims are noble if her Ames is ignoble.

IF Mr. Lashell had accepted our advice to step down and out he would not be lamenting defeat to-day.

THE pruning down of the Radical majority will now set in. It will be even less than the fraudulent Ring vote in Philadelphia.

THE Ring organs claim that they were trying to save the common schools. All a mistake. They were trying to secure the public stealings.

NOW commences the cutting down of majorities. Every year the Republican reports exaggerate the returns in their favor, and occasionally climb down to a defeat or a close shave.

THE 20,000 fraudulent names in Philadelphia that Judge Ludlow did not have time to reach, tell the tale of Pennsylvania's shame and her further subjection to Ring rule.

THE Big Bonanza Ring sang to us last night, in the following strain:

The Star Spangled Banner,
Still doth it wave,
O'er the land of the Ring
And the home of the slave.

THIS is about the way he felt:

'Twas morning of election day,
He came down feeling fresh and cheery,
And bending o'er her chair, remarked,
"Who are your candidates, my deary?"

She humped her pull-back just enough
To make her favorite paper rustle—
"Their names I don't remember, but
You'll find them somewhere in my bustle.

ELECTION RESULTS.

AT the time of going to press with our Weekly edition, the official returns are not yet in. The indications are that Hartranft will have about 10,000 majority in the State, a falling off of the Radical majority in the State of something over 25,000 since 1872. Hartranft's majority will be really less than the fraudulent registration in Philadelphia, so that in reality a majority of the honest vote of the State is for Pershing and Piollet.

In Allegheny County, Hartranft's majority is something over 4,000 or about half what it was in 1872. The vote for Sheriff and on Commissioners is so close that it will require the official vote to determine who are elected.

The Democrats make a clean sweep in Mississippi, and carry New York by a small majority, and Maryland and Virginia. Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Minnesota go Radical by about 5,000 majority each, a Radical loss of 140,000, nearly, since 1872.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTION.

[From The Daily Post of Wednesday.]

It would appear by the latest dispatches received up to this writing that Hartranft has been elected by a majority of from 6,000 to 10,000, a loss of about 30,000 from his majority of three years ago. At Philadelphia his majority is put at from 10,000 to 22,000, but we incline to the belief that this is an overestimate, as in it Allegheny county is set down at 7,000 majority for Hartranft, whereas, with the reports before us it will be between 4,000 and 5,000. Outside of the two Ring counties, where a large fraudulent registration was voted, and where money was spent lavishly to buy up votes, the honest masses gave a majority for Pershing and Piollet, and they have been honestly elected, the Ring in Philadelphia again cheating the people of the State out of the right of suffrage.

In this county a great number of honest Republicans voted for Reform and cut down Hartranft's expected majority. To them all honor is due, for their independence and devotion to principle.

The vote from the different counties is so inddefinite that we shall not undertake to give it in a tabulated form this morning. All the returns up to 4 o'clock, a later period than this is written, will be given. We take this occasion to congratulate the Reform Democracy of the Keystone State for the gallant fight that they have made against fearful odds and against a desperate Ring, which to save itself from exposure, has spent more than a million of dollars, which will eventually come off the taxpayers.

We confess that we are disappointed at the result, for with the right and a majority of the honest vote of the State on our side, we had reason to expect the work of reform to be accomplished. But with the corrupt Rings of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to fight against, we may congratulate ourselves that we have so largely reduced the Radical majority and demonstrated that when the people are fully aroused it is possible for them to drive the corrupt Ring from power. This morning we renew the battle against this infamous Ring, and will never lay down our weapons until the Right prevails, and Corruption and wrong are driven out of the State Capital. We ask the people to unite in renewing the battle and re-marshalling the army of Reform, and we believe that they will respond.

We have carried Mississippi in spite of Grant's bayonets and Ames' infamous attempts to create an insurrection, electing every Congressman and the Legislature. This is a glorious victory and will soothe the defeat sustained at home.

We have also carried Virginia and Maryland by decisive majorities.

We have lost New York, and the recreant leaders of that State who wasted their strength in snubbing the Democracy of Ohio and Pennsylvania have themselves to blame for the only ignoble defeat the Democracy have sustained in any State this year.

We have lost Massachusetts by a comparatively small majority, much less than we had reason to expect, as it is unquestionable a strong Radical State notwithstanding the accident of Gaston's election one year ago.

We have also lost Wisconsin by a small majority. In other States the elections had but little significance.

SOCIAL RESTRAINTS.

Nothing is more common than the supposition that wealth and station bring with them an unlimited amount of ease comfort and liberty. And no supposition is more erroneous. The poor long for riches, not merely for the increased comfort and opportunities they afford, or are supposed to afford, but also for the blessed privilege that they imagine they would enjoy of doing as they pleased. There is no doubt that a portion of this supposition is true. It is true that plentiful means take off the grinding exactions of continuous and every day labor in one direction, although it is also equally true that the care and anxiety that are substituted, prove quite as heavy a burden as the one laid down, by stepping from poverty to wealth.

But in various other points the drift is in precisely an opposite direction. The order, dignity, etiquette and all the inevitable ceremony incident to wealth and high station, impose checks and restraints that are galling and irksome in the highest degree. There is probably no family in England, for instance, that can do less "as they please," as the phrase goes, than the royal family. By innumerable forms of ceremony and court etiquette, they are confined within the narrowest limits, even in their most trivial actions. As monarchy declines, these limitations and restrictions, of course, disappear to a great extent, but even in this country, and under our Republican form of government they are not wanting.

Perhaps it is neither possible nor advisable that they should ever wholly cease. Wherever order reigns these checks and restraints must continue in a form more or less modified. Even at our stated meals the general decorum of the household imposes certain restraints upon the members which prevents the immediate gratification of the wants, and brings them under a certain system. A writer wittily and wisely remarks that at the time when forks were first invented, certain protests were made against them under the plea that "God gave men good meat and they were become too proud to touch it with their fingers," when, no doubt, the real objection to them lay in the trial of patience which the new method imposed, and the delay to the satisfaction of appetite which it caused to the uninitiated. Such simple refinements use has now changed from painful restraints to necessary comforts; but from them, up to the complicated etiquette of a Chinese Court, which is said to require years to learn, there is a series of steps, each one placing an additional check upon the impulses, and causing an increased delay in the satisfaction of the desires. Every thoughtful person, in whatever rank of life he moves, is conscious of these social restraints in some degree, and those who live in the humblest and simplest manner may find a material compensation for their privations in their freedom from the many restrictions which the style and form of a high station imposes.

However, it really becomes a serious question which each one must settle for himself, how far it is right and wise to submit to the social checks thus imposed, and at what point we should resist and break away from them. As a matter of course, there are no abstract rules that can be given. What may be a needless luxury or a tedious and irksome form in one age or country, may be an absolute necessity in another. Different circles and different stations demand a certain degree of conformity to the customs that may be prevalent.

Yet, granting all these existing differences there is yet a very large margin for our choice. There is a certain defiance for conventional regulations which is simply rude and subverts social order without any good results. To appear in company in negligent attire, to omit all the small tokens of respect, to eat in a hasty or uncouth manner, to indulge in habits or language that is offensive to the tastes and sensibilities of others, will have no other effect than to render the offending party an intolerable nuisance and debar him from all good society. But there is far more danger, however, in the opposite extreme. People are so apt to be dazzled by the glitter of a style of living beyond their own, that they are ready and willing to sacrifice a great deal of comfort, time, money and real happiness and and even principle itself in too many cases to imitate it. In the single matter of dress, for instance, it is astonishing to see how gladly persons will lay down their individuality, taste, health and judgment at the shrine of fashion.

Others to satisfy what they foolishly suppose to be the claims of politeness will forfeit both sincerity and truth; or to copy the style in which the wealthy live, will part with all their domestic freedom, and happy simplicity and not unfrequently with integrity itself. For the purpose of gaining admission to some coveted circle, or to retain their positions in it, some will, without the slightest hesitation sacrifice true friendship and good advice; or to avoid the sneer of some false friend or evil companion will relinquish their innocence and peace of mind. All such restraints which injure alike the body and the mind, destroy self-respect and character should be resisted.

There is no social restraint that should ever for a moment be permitted to bind our sense of duty, to fetter our generous impulses, to curtail domestic joys and comforts, or to interfere with physical health or mental progress. On the other hand those that are purifying and elevating in their influence, that check selfishness and evil passions should be encouraged and observed. It is indeed a matter of deep study to enable us to decide just how far we shall permit social restraints to govern us, and just where to draw the line of demarcation.

RADICAL WRONGS—THE REMEDY.

One of the great evils which appertains to our free political system is the demoralization connected with our elections. It is very true that the same bad consequence attaches to English voting, and perhaps it is an inherent quality of this form of government. Certainly it is not an abnormal trait of human nature, since mankind are prone to evil; or rather, since the passions of men, where they are not controlled by the higher sentiments, lead to wickedness and dishonesty, it needs great care and never ceasing watchfulness on the part of the better disposed citizens to prevent free government from soon ending in utter licentiousness. When educated public men, and ambitious, talented individuals, who may be without much education, allow themselves to lose sight of honesty and fair dealing in their pursuit of political preferment, or of pecuniary profit, they are guilty of a terrible wrong to their fellow citizens, and to their country. Probably no one will deny this; yet the evil, instead of becoming less, is yearly becoming greater, in our national, state and city affairs.

If legislative acts, emanating from these men who are elected to represent and act for the people, are the cause, as well as the effect of this evil tendency in our rulers, it may admit of a remedy to some extent; thought it may be difficult of satisfactory practical application in a government already so rotten as ours.

The highest, most solemn, and binding obligation that can exist in a free government, is its Constitution; yet we have seen the present administration spit upon and defy it; while our people have patiently submitted to this ignominy while still flattering themselves; that they are free men, governing themselves; and many actually lauding the "second Washington," who has been guilty of this base act.

The first Washington, who was deservedly, the most popular public man who has ever appeared in our country, refused absolutely, to receive one cent of salary nor only during his service as Commander in chief, but during his term as President. The second Washington, on the contrary, drew his high pay as Military Commander, and demanded double salary as President and got it, himself.

Now is this Radical difference wholly ascribable to the difference in the calibre of the men? We think not. That, of itself is enough to account for the fact that one was of a nature to decline mere pecuniary gain from his country, while the other is of a nature to play grab; but there is something else; for, recollect, that a large majority of a whole modern Congress not only encouraged Grant's grab, but grabbed themselves; a vile thing which was absolutely impossible with the men of Washington's time, who were in Congress. We must not lose sight of this significant fact.

Why, then, is it that our public positions have become so prolific of mercenary acts, committed by mercenary public men? There must be an adequate cause for so great a change.

There may be more than one answer to this question; but we think that the most practical, common sense answer is, that the emoluments and gains which have been gradually made to attach to public office, are so great, as to have become a prime means of debauching and demoralizing the entire public service; and, by means of this anti-Democratic condition of things, the millions of our fellow citizens have been made the real slaves of a few unscrupulous public thieves, calling themselves the government of the United States, with this second Washington as the political head.

The remedy is, for the people to put the rogues out of office; but that is only the beginning. The next, and the real, and only Radical cure for the gigantic evil is to cut down public emoluments and salaries till men can make more money by an honest livlihood, than they can by playing demagogue or by becoming panderers to demagogues.

This will never be done, save, by a dominant Democratic party; and until there is honesty and sense enough to place the Democracy in power, it never will be done; and we shall go on from bad to worse, taxed more and more, for the unrighteous gains of men who have no respect for law, or the least love of country. Slaves we have been, slaves we are, and slaves we will continue to be, under the Radical Republican Ring rule domination.

The peace, safety and happiness of the American people can never be secured until the terrible system which now prevails shall be rooted out and honest government substituted.

ART APPRECIATION.

From time to time, but particularly since the opening of the Exposition, much has been written in our daily papers about the small measure of encouragement which Pittsburgh extends to artists, we think without sufficient grounds. The public has shown no lack of interest in, or admiration for, any work deserving of either which has ever been put before it, and this in spite of criticism. Indifference to, or contempt for art is no light accusation to bring against a community, for art appreciation is the natural attendant of enlightenment, and a genuine perception of beauty, the ultimate result of education. Educated observers are not likely to bestow much regard on pictures which challenge admiration for technical excellence, in the absence of higher qualities of art, or believe that any man is an art critic because he has painted pictures with a fair measure of mechanical dexterity, and describes them in a sort of art jargon, which bewilders many tolerably well informed persons. The awful depths of ignorance and incapacity which may underlie such pretense, is only understood when some pretender, eager to make or murder reputation, "and by his guardian angel quite cast off," rushes madly into print and in columns of incoherent nonsense, reveals the exact measure of his information to the astonishment of the public, and the joy of his personal enemies.

Every reflecting man knows that encouragement will not produce artists, though it may increase the the number of picture makers. Wealth and honor should always be, and sometimes have been, the reward of first-rate ability, but no great artist was ever adequately rewarded for his work. The man who does not produce fine pictures for his own satisfaction, cannot paint them for money; and the artist who says that he has abandoned Art in disgust for lack of encouragement, has wrongly described himself; he never was an artist. Works which supply the absence of sentiment, invention and imagination, by artful device or elaborate finished pictures which "requires a painter to understand," may entitle their creator to the praise due to industry and ingenuity, but not to to the name of artist, and such works have been received in all times and by all people, with that indifference which is the inevitable reward of mediocrity. Bold strokes of foreshortning, which suggests the idea of dislocation, or the painful elaboration of details in uninteresting pictures, which convey to the mind of the observer only an impression of the listless fatigue endured by an overwearied model, can not be accepted as works of art by any intelligent person, who has enjoyed opportunities of observing for himself either the objects represented, or the works of great masters ancient or modern.

It was not by securing the applause of professional claquers, but by deceiving the instincts of the birds of heaven, that Zeuxis made himself immortal.

In the home collection at the Exposition we have an example of what painting should be in the fine wood scene by Jasper Lawman. There are no startling effects to force attention. It is simply nature copied with a rich completeness of imitation, which leaves nothing to be desired in any part. It is the best landscape in the Exposition.

The place of honor has justly been awarded to Miss Beeson whose "Ophelia" is the finest histrionic picture in the home collection. Its merits have been so fully admitted and discussed that further criticism would be superfluous. The portrait which hangs above it fully sustains the artist's reputation.

In painting Mrs. Black's benevolent face and lovely hair, she has done ample justice to a very beautiful subject and produced a charming picture expressive of the utmost dignity and refinement, while every person familiar with Mrs. Black's appearance would be struck with the fidelity of the resemblance. Near it is a small landscape by Miss Turney which is worthy of special mention for its excellence, but what can be said of the criticism which rates with the work of these artists the really pretty flower pieces of a young girl still a pupil, who has never composed a picture save under the direction of her master, or painted one without his assistance?

Mr. Leisser is one of those artists whose works afford occasion for present congratulation and the hope of future success. His picture of the Crusaders is wanting in finish and one of the figures is slightly out of drawing, but he has very cleverly held the mirror up to nature and caught the reflection of a passing phase of our social life. The crowd which constantly surrounds this picture proves how really the public recognize and admire any which contains life, truth and spirit even when accompanied by some defects. That the faults of this picture are not characteristic of Mr. Leisser's style is shown by the head and landscape which he exhibits, both of which are conscientiously painted and full of nature and beauty. There are other artists represented of whom we might say much, did time and space permit, but we think the Exposition has proved, and future years will further demonstrate to every discerning mind, that there is no lack of artistic ability in Pittsburgh or of art appreciation amongst her citizens, and we recommend to the consideration of our artist friends the following quotation. "A man's labors are his best patrons, and the public is the only critic that has no interest and no motive in underrating him. *Aut viam inveniam aut faciam.*"

EXPLANATORY.

THE POST takes to heart much too seriously a little squip published in this paper yesterday concerning its appeal for relief for "a soldier's widow and two children." We assure the gentlemen of that paper that we fully believe in the authenticity of its statements, and know moreover that this is not the only case in which a generous and praiseworthy interest in the widows and orphans of soldiers have been entertained especially by the senior editor of THE POST.—Leader.

Not a bit too much to heart. We knew the editors of that paper would not approve of such talk, but if they desire to preserve a character for decent journalism, they must pay more attention to their understrappers.

THE Agricultural Department reports the condition of the corn crop, as given on the 1st of October as exceptionally high. Its average status in several of the States is above the standard of good condition; i. e., in extra thrift and productive vigor. This is the case in all the Southern States except Louisiana and Texas; in all the Middle States except New York; and in Missouri and Kansas in the West. In the remaining States, with few exceptions, the averages are higher than usual of late years, after the customary ravages of insects and withering of drought. Wisconsin appears to have sustained most injury from frost. In the Ohio Valley States the extraordinary promise of September has been somewhat reduced by frost in low lands, or in the area planted late and slow in maturing. There will be a large quantity of unmerchantable corn soft and loose on the ear, and a considerable proportion of unsound fodder. The crop will be comparatively large in quantity, but poor in quality, except in the Southern and Pacific States. Some injury from frost, between September 20th, and 30th, resulted as far South as Tennessee in the West, and from Maine to Virginia on the Atlantic coast. In the South, the principal losses resulted from storms. The equinoctial in Texas was very destructive in the Southern part of the State. Worms caused some damage in Florida, and drought was injurious in portions of the State.

A GENTLEMAN has left with us what purports to be the vote in this county on Sheriff, minus the returns from twenty-nine districts and in which he makes a majority of nearly a thousand for the Ring candidate. He better hold his horses a while longer, for if a few more districts like the thirty-fourth comes to hand, 17 for Fife and 159 for Patterson, Fife's majority will go "where the woodbine twineth." We do not concede the election of Mr. Fife as yet, and await the official figures.

THE Democracy have attended five Gubernatorial funerals. The candidates were all from the East. Perhaps the West may be recognized after while.

No more hard times, nor taxes to pay; but gold in every pocket, now that the Ring have a new lease of power. The mills and furnaces will light their fires, business revive, the laboring man get plenty of work and good wages. The bankrupt court will close its dockets and the municipal lien books will no longer contain illuminated pages of fees and commissions. There will be plenty of Republicans who voted for Hartranft who will grumble, but then there will be resumption of specie payments soon, when everything will be lovely and the grumblers pushed aside to make room for the bondholder and money lender. Good times coming boys, wait a little longer.

IF the Democracy of New York had assisted Ohio instead of contributing to and rejoicing in her defeat they might have been better off themselves. The World newspaper knows how it is about this time.

MINOR NOTES.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS was presented at Fairview, Ky., recently, with a gold-headed cane made from a locust tree which his father planted.

THE latest report of the state of Representing Alexander H. Stephens's health is still such as to excite very serious apprehensions among his friends.

THEY do say that Prof. Marsh only scratched the surface of the Indian frauds, and that if an investigating committee should take hold of the subject for the purpose of finding out the facts, most astounding revelations would be made.

JOYCE, the convicted leader of the St Louis whisky ring, has been making energetic but thus far unsuccessful efforts to induce the members of the jury which convicted him to sign a petition recommending him to the President for mercy.

THE trustees of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn, have resolved to commemorate the Centennial year by an addition of $500,000 to the endowment of the college, and have appointed a committee of twenty-five to co-operate with the alumni in the work.

THE officers of the savings bank at Winthrop, Me., which was robbed last July of securities to the amount of $90,000, have compromised with the robbers by the payment of $10,000, which was the amount offered for the recovery of the stolen property.

EX-GOVERNOR ENGLISH, of Connecticut, and his son sailed from Southampton, England, on Saturday last, and are expected to arrive home next Tuesday. They have been absent nearly six months, on a visit to Great Britain and several other continental countries, including Russia.

THEY have just had a bad case of bolting out in St. Paul. The bolters held a convention and nominated a full "citizens'" ticket. The next morning all the nominees bolted the ticket. The result was about the same as that of the battle between two snakes, where each swallowed the other—there was nothing left.

THE New York Tribune thinks Governor Hartranft may congraulate himself on his success in dodging the currency question. He has traversed the State from end to end, speaking in every town he came to and has never once explained or even hinted at his views on the leading issue in the campaign. And yet people talk of his soldier-like frankness.

HERE is the way Hosea Bigelow viewed it years ago, and many persons view it so still:

So they march in percessions, an' git up hooraws,
An' tramp thru the mud for the good of the cause,
An' think they're a kind o' fulfillin' the prophecies,
Wen they're only jest changin' the holders of offices;
Wure A sot afore, B is comf'table seated,
One humbug's victorious, an' t'other defeated,
Each honorable doughface gits jest wut he axes,
An' the people thair annooal soft sodder an' taxes.

THEY say money was plenty in New York for the purchase of votes as it ever was before the enactment of the law compelling men elected to office to swear that they have used no money directly or indirectly to influence votes before they can qualify. It may be true that a man who would buy votes for himself would not hesitate to swear that he did not.

REVERDY JOHNSON sails for England on a brief business trip, on Saturday, the 6th of November. He will not return until the middle of January. Noticing the recent movement by the defense to force the libel suits brought by Gov. Shepherd in Washington against the editor of the Tribune to trial, Mr. Johnson has written again, expressing his desire to appear for the defense, and his hope that his return may be in time to do so.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE Vindicator says of Kellogg's police jury at Natchitoches: Joseph Ezernack (Mexican) can scrawl his name; can not read or write Carroll Jones (negro) can neither read nor write. Tony Clements (Mexican) can read and write, but by a tight squeeze. So ends the chapter. No two men to fill up can be found to accept the proffered situations, and the three, we suppose, will have a bowling time.

THE Chairman of the Mississippi Democratic Committee, Mr. J. Z. George, thus telegraphs the victory in that State:

The Democrats have undoubtedly carried the State by a large majority, and will elect L. Q. C. Lamar, Charles E. Hooker, Otho R. Singleton and H. D. Money, and probably Roderick Seal, to Congress. They will have a large majority on joint ballot in the Legislature and a majority in both branches. The election was quiet and peaceable, and there was no disturbance except a small fight in one place.

JUDGE JOEL PARKER left to Dartmouth College a legacy to be used for the establishment of a Law Department. It consists of property not at present available, but its value is sufficient to provide a library and a building to hold it, together with an endowment for a professorship. The Judge left his law library to his son, in case he follows his example and becomes a lawyer; otherwise, it will also go to the college.

THE death of S. M. Fite, Congressman-elect from the Fourth Tennessee District, which occurred this week, recalls the fact that he was the second gentleman elected to that seat in the Forty-fourth Congress. Mr. John W. Head was elected last fall, but died a few weeks afterward, Mr. Fite being elected in his place and also dying ere Congress assembled. Notwithstanding this unusual rate of mortality, several gentleman are already canvassing the district.

MR. TREASURER MACKEY'S answer to the House Investigating Committee's charges against him is, first, that the allegations are not true, and, second, that the Committee has no lawful jurisdiction. If he had waived the question of authority and faced his accusers like an honest man conscious of having nothing to conceal, it would have been more convincing than all the letters he can write and all the figures he can compile between now and the expiration of his term of office.

JOHN KING of Tennessee is very busy asking questions about what has taken place during the last thirteen years. He had a farm in Tennessee 1862, and the soldiers of both armies made themselves cordially at home on his premises. So he removed with all his produce in the Cumberland Mountains. A storm threw down a rock which closed the mouth of the cave. Therein he lived for thirteen years, in the dark, eating from his produce and drinking from a spring. The other day a railroad company, blasting for a tunnel, blasted him out.

THE case of Jesse Pomerey continues to be a very exciting topic in Boston society and politics. A committee of women which was appointed some days ago to ascertain the opinion of Mr. Rice, the Republican candidate for Governor, on the subject, has reported that he told them that he could not pledge himself upon that or any other question which might restrict him in the conscientious discharge of his duties in the contingencies that might arise, but that "upon general principles he saw no reason why Pomeroy was, in any respect, different from other criminals, or why he should receive exceptional treatment."

A LONG BRANCH letter to the New York Herald conveys to us this startling bit of information: "Joaquin Miller sent General Grant an invitation to his lecture on 'Literary London.' His Excellency acknowledged the compliment by sending the poet a note of thanks, and this evening he occupied a front seat at the lecture. The speaker, in advocating the employment of literary men by the Government, eulogized Motley, but spoke of his successor as "that man Schenck," the author of a very small book. The poet's idea of a good President was a literary genius, instead of a politician, and in the very teeth of President Grant he nominated Henry W. Longfellow and J. Lothrop Motley as rival Centennial candidates for the Presidency."

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: William S. King has announced his intention to appear and be sworn in on the first day of the session of Congress. At one time he was inclined to await the result of the proceedings against him. He now says he will be on hand with the intention of "starting even with the rest." Thus far, during recess, he has drawn his pay regularly. Certain of the parties to Pacific Mail investigations last winter, are preparing to force another inquiry at the opening of the session. Some of them assert that Col. Irwin has discovered notes and papers which will enable him to trace much more of the fund disbursed in Washington than he did when on the stand. Hatch and his party declare that they will be able to produce lists with the names of all parties who received any portion of the fund either directly or indirectly.

PREPARING FOR THE THIRD TERM.

BROTHER-IN-LAW CASEY BUSY IN BOSS GRANT'S INTEREST.

[N. Y. Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Brother-in-law Casey finds it more pleasant to pass his time among the watering places and in the chief cities of the north, than in the Custom House at New Orleans, where as Collector of the Port the law supposes him to be present and discharging the duties for which he is so liberally paid. Though absent he draws his salary with remarkable regularity, and receives in addition his full share of the perquisites and spoils as if bodily present. He points with pride to Grant's example and justifies this practice as eminently proper.

Just now Casey is stationed at the capital, and is devoting his great talents and energies to the coming Presidential campaign. He has no concealments and delivers his opinions, which are reflections of the sagacity and statemanship of the White House, with a fervid and refreshing candor, quite in contrast with the diplomatic reserve of the professional politician.

He declares openly that the President is convinced the "emergency" to which he pointed in his third-term letter to Gen. White has come to pass, and therefore patriotism requires him again to sacrifice personal considerations for the good of the country. The election in Ohio is not only regarded as a vindication of the President and all his policy, but that triumph is claimed as the result of Grant's speech in Des Moines, which was prepared expressly to operate on the close of the campaign in Ohio, when the Democrats felt certain of success.

Brother-in-law Casey feels certain of Grant's nomination next year, and to use his own homely phrase, "the pins are already set up for the convention." According to his view, the opposition will be feeble and easily conquered, in spite of all the resolutions to the contrary, most of which contain a qualification that renders them harmless. When asked if Morton, Blain, Conkling, Hays and others who had been proposed as candidates, would not embarrass this programme, He replied, "Certainly not. Neither of them has any positive strength outside of a limited locality, while Grant is known everywhere. Besides, he holds the reins of the organization in his hands, and knows how to use them as well as he does those of his fast team of bays. All the other candidates will fall into line at the tap of the drum in '76, and meantime the President will keep on the best terms with these supposed rivals. He has the Methodist Church and the banks and the scared capitalists on his side, and between the cry of schools in danger, the Pope and a panic among the worshippers of the golden calf, we shall go in with a rush of saints and sinners."

This is substantially the every-day talk of Casey, who is garrulous, and the quiet expression in confidential circles of others more shrewd, who hold the closest relations with the White House. In a word, Grant is as much a candidate for the Presidency to-day as he was for the first term or for the second term. All doubt on that subject, if any exists among observing minds, will be removed before the end of the next session of Congress. His message will show the cloven foot pretty broadly, by suggestions intended to make capital and to prepare the way for a third term.

On and after the 1st of December, the 4:55 P. M. train for Cincinnati, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be started an hour later, and include one or more railway postal cars, which are to arrive, as at present, in Pittsburgh at 7:30 A. M., and in Cincinnati at 5 P. M. the following day, and in St. Louis between five and six the next morning. The limited mail train will still be dispatched from New York daily at 4:30 A. M.

A motion for a stay in the case of John Clark, sentenced to be hanged at Rochester, November 5th, for the murder of a policeman, was denied yesterday in the New York Supreme Court.

THE ELECTIONS.

Radicals Get Pennsylvania by 10,000 Majority.

Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia Q. K.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Specials to The Post.]

MERCER, November 2.—Following are Republican gains: Greenville, 58; Jamestown, 20; Pine, 18; West Middlesex, 11. Democratic gains: Findley, 10; Mercer, 61.
E. L. G.

SHARON, Pa., Nov. 2.
Hartranft's majority in Sharon is 52, a Democratic gain over 1872 of 100.

SHARON, Pa., Nov. 3.
The vote between Saylor and Braggins is close in this city. Saylor's majority is 150; Hickony, 3, New Castle 148. Mercer gives Braggins 120 majority.

ADAMS COUNTY.
Adams county gives a Democratic majority of 525, a Democratic gain of 80.

ARMSTRONG.
Armstrong county—Freeport borough—Hartranft, 114; Pershing, 103. Harrison township—Hartranft, 107; Pershing, 88; Browne, 40.

BEAVER.
Beaver county, Industry township, Hartranft, 82; Pershing, 81.
Beaver county, Ohio township, Glasgow district, Hartranft, 38; Pershing, 35. Democratic gain, 14.

BEDFORD.
Bedford county, Londonderry township, Hartranft, 86; Pershing, 115.

BERKS.
Berks county gives about 6,300 Democratic majority, a Democratic gain of 1,000.
Berks county, Fleetwood borough, shows a Democratic gain of 27. Moxatowny township shows a Democratic gain of 53.
Berks county, Democrats estimated a majority of 6,200.

BUCKS.
Bucks county gives Pershing 300 majority.

BUTLER.
Butler county—Fairview township—Hartranft, 175; Pershing, 94; Browne 10.
Butler county, Greene City, borough, Hartranft, 29; Pershing, 32.

CAMBRIA.
Cambria county—Ebensburg borough—Hartranft, 129; Pershing, 105.
Cambria county—Cambria township—Hartranft, 146; Pershing, 48.

CENTRE.
Centre county gives Pershing 1,400 majority, a Democratic gain of 435.

CHESTER.
Chester City gives Hartranft 470 majority, a Republican majority.

CLARION.
Clarion county—Reemersburg borough, Hartranft 26; Pershing, 34; Brown, 14.
Clarion county, Clarion borough, Pershing, 31 majority.
Clarion county, a Democratic majority of 3,200, a Democratic gain of 250.

CLEARFIELD.
Clearfield county, Penfield township, Hartranft, 64; Pershing, 72.

CLINTON.
Clinton county gives about 700 majority for Pershing, a Democratic loss of 255.

COLUMBIA.
Columbia county gives 1,800 Democratic majority, a loss of 32.

CRAWFORD.
Crawford county—Venango borough, Hartranft, 21; Pershing, 60.
Crawford county—Conneautville township, Hartranft, 257; Pershing, 92.
Crawford county, Pine township, Hartranft, 75; Pershing, 13
Crawford county, Rome township, Hartranft, 124; Pershing, 88. Somerset borough, Hartranft, 167; Pershing, 84. Somerset township, Hartranft, 364; Pershing, 134.

CUMBERLAND.
Cumberland county gives Pershing 800 majority, a gain of 105.

DAUPHIN.
Harrisburg City gives Hartranft 800 majority, a Republican gain of 300.
Dauphin county, Harrisburg, gives 800 Republican.

ERIE.
Erie City, complete, gives Hartranft 164 majority; Rawle, 433 majority.
Erie county—Corry city—1st ward—Hartranft, 176; Pershing, 156; Temperance, 19.
Erie, 1st and 2d wards, Pershing, 320-398; Hartranft, 260-309, Piollett, 272-376; Rawle, 319-331.

GREENE.
Green county—Moon township—Hartranft, 100; Pershing, 120.

HUNTINGDON.
Huntingdon county gives Pershing about 300 majority, a Democratic gain of 551.

JEFFERSON.
Jefferson county, Reynoldsville borough Hartranft, 95; Pershing, 120. Winslow township, Hartranft, 125; Pershing, 99.
Jefferson county, five districts, including Brookville and Reynoldsville, Hartranft, 562; Pershing, 614; Browne, 160.

LANCASTER.
Lancaster county, Marietta township, shows a Democratic gain of 174.

LAWRENCE.
Lawrence county, Little Beaver township, Hartranft, 129; Pershing, 46. New Castle, 2d ward, Hartranft, 257; Pershing, 119; Browne, 77.

LEBANON.
Lebanon county gives Hartranft 1,200 majority, a gain of 162.

LUZERNE.
Wilkesbarre, Plymouth borough gives Hartranft 334; Pershing, 278; a Democratic gain of 100.
Luzerne will give from 1,500 to 2,000 Democratic majority.

MERCER.
Mercer county—Wheatland borough—Hartranft, 62; Pershing, 27; Browne, 2. Conneautville borough—Hartranft, 138; Pershing, 89. Sandy Lake township and borough—Hartranft, 180; Pershing, 128.
Mercer county—Middlesex borough, Hartranft, 105; Pershing, 77.
Mercer county—Stoneboro borough—Hartranft, 64; Pershing, 65.
Mercer county, Greene township, Hartranft, 69; Pershing, 97.
Mercer county, Greenville borough, Hartranft, 61 majority, a gain of 50 over 1874.

MIFFLIN.
Mifflin county gives a Democratic majority of 220, a Democratic gain of 63.

MONTGOMERY.
Montgomery county gives Pershing a majority of 250, a Democratic gain of 330.

MONTOUR.
Montour county, Republicans estimate the county Democratic by 250, a Republican gain of 430.

NORTHAMPTON.
Northampton county. Hillertown borough, shows a Democratic gain of 17.

NORTHUMBERLAND.
Northumberland county gives Pershing about 300 majority, a gain of 14.

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—The official majority for Philadelphia, every ward heard from, gives Hartranft 17,457 majority. The State is footed up at 21,500. McClure says Hartranft's majority in the State will probably reach 22,000.
H. B. Wright, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, says Hartranft has been elected by a majority ranging between 10,000 and 15,000.
Hoyt, Chairman of the Republican Committee, says: "Our majority is 20,000. We will certainly have that figure, and I believe it may reach 25,000. The city is in a blaze of excitement. Political clubs have been parading since ten o'clock. It is now 3 A. M, and the Hartranft Club is just going by with torchlights.

RADICAL MAJORITY IN PHILADELPHIA 17,352.

1:30 A. M. Full returns from all the wards of this city give Hartranft for Governor a plurality of 17,352. The Prohibition ticket polled 631 votes. The Republicans also elect their entire county ticket.
2:10 A. M. Col. McClure concedes the State to Hartranft by 22,000 majority. Outside of Philadelphia, the vote will be very close.

HEAVY DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Lycoming county, estimated, gives a Democratic majority of 1,000, a Democratic gain of 38

PIKE.
Pike county gives a Democratic majority of 850, a Democratic gain of 49.

SCHUYLKILL.
Schuylkill county gives Pershing 1,900 majority, a Democratic gain of 233.

SNYDER.
Snyder county, estimated, gives about 400 majority for Hartranft, a Republican gain of 35.

SOMERSET.
Somerset county—Berlin borough—Hartranft, 30; Pershing, 98.
Somerset county—Salesburg borough—Hartranft, 45; Pershing, 35; Browne, 1. Elklick township—Hartranft, 81; Pershing, 71; Browne, 2.

SUSQUEHANNA.
Susquehanna county gives Hartranft 700 majority, a Republican gain of 41.

VENANGO.
Venango county—Pleasantville, Hartranft, 81; Pershing, 57; Brown, 8; Rawle, 89; Pennypacker, 7; Piollet, 8. Oil Creek, 1st precinct, Hartranft, 43; Pershing, 57. Allegheny, tp. Hartranft, 58; Pershing, 49; Brown, 15; Pennypacker, 15; Piollet, 15; Rawle, 58. Parnassus borough, Hartranft, 39. Pershing, 25; Brown, 9.
Venango county—Pitman centre—Hartranft, 68; Pershing, 59; Browne, 4; Rawle, 67; Piollet, 61; Pennypacker, 30. New Bethlehem—Hartranft, 59; Pershing, 58; Browne, 10. Millville borough—Hartranft, 110; Pershing, 46; Rawle, 109; Piollet, 47; Browne, 5; Pennypacker, 5.
Venango county—Oil Creek township, 2d precinct, Hartranft, 53; Pershing, 55. Emlenton, Hartranft, 65; Pershing, 49; Browne, 34; Rawle, 66; Piollet, 49; Pennypacker, 34.
Venango county, Oil City, Third district, Hartranft, 106; Pershing, 151; Oil City, Second district, Hartranft, 200; Pershing, 106. Oil City, First district, Hartranft 142; Pershing, 93; Oil City, Hartranft's majority, 101, a falling off of 110 over last election.

WARREN.
Warren county—Southwest township—Hartranft, 84; Pershing, 53.
Warren county—Pittsfield township, Hartranft, 79; Pershing, 67.
Warren county, Pittsfield township, Hartranft, 79; Pershing, 67.

WASHINGTON.
Washington county—Greenfield borough—Hartranft, 401; Pershing, 54; Rossville—Hartranft, 172; Pershing, 61.
Washington county—California borough—Hartranft, 141; Pershing, 43.
Washington county—Monongahela City, 1st ward, Hartranft, 57; Pershing, 54.
Washington county, Robinson township, Hartranft, 90; Pershing, 134.
Washington county, Smith township Hartranft, 174; Pershing, 237.
Washington county, Carroll township, Hartranft, 153; Pershing, 158. Monongahela City, Third ward, Hartranft, 140; Pershing, 73; Hartranft's majority in the city is 20.

WESTMORELAND.
Westmoreland county—Penn borough, Hartranft, 83; Pershing, 61. Irwin borough, Hartranft, 174; Pershing, 74; Browne, 200.
Westmoreland county—Ludwich borough—Hartranft, 54; Pershing, 48; Browne, 7.
Westmoreland county—Greensburg borough—Hartranft, 117; Pershing, 340.
Washington county—East Pike Run township, Hartranft, 97; Pershing, 72.
Washington borough, Hartranft, 415; Pershing, 372.
Westmoreland county—Yough precinct, Sewickly township, Hartranft, 41; Pershing, 156; Browne, 3

YORK.
York county gives Pershing 3,000 majority.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.
Following is a summary of majorities of counties so far as heard from:
Adams, Democratic, 525, a Democratic gain of 80.
Bedford, Democratic, 250, a Republican gain of 185.
Berks, Democratic, 6,200 a Democratic gain of 185
Bucks, Democratic, 350, a Republican gain of 11.
Centre, Democratic, 1,400, a Democratic gain of 435.
Clarion, Dem., 1,200; Republican gain 100.
Clinton, Dem., 700; Republican gain, 255.
Columbia, Dem., 2,000, Democratic gain 167.
Cumberland, Dem, 800; Democratic gain 105.
Delaware, Republican, 1,800; Republican gain, 4 8.
Fayette, Dem., 650, Democratic gain, 47.
Indiana, Rep., 1,900.
Franklin, Rep., 300; Republican gain, 574.
Lancaster, 5,000; Republican gain, 633, Lawrence, 1,000; Democratic gain; 459. Lebanon, 1,200, a Republican gain of 67. Lehigh, Dem., 2,100; Democratic gain, 274.
Lycoming, Dem, 1,000; Democratic gain, 38.
Mercer, Rep., 700.
Erie, Rep., 2,000; gain 1,535
Huntington, Dem., 300; Democratic gain 49.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Three hundred and twenty-two city election districts give Bigelow 43,959; Seward, 29,588; Olney, 30,100; Phelps, 42,965; Smythe, 29,588; Hackett, 43,491.
Morrissey is elected by over 4,000 majority.
Two hundred and ninety-one districts from the interior of the State give 5,300 Republican gains.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 2.—The Democratic leaders, from scattering returns, claim Kings county by 7,000 majority on the State ticket. They also claim to have elected their candidate for Mayor.
NEW YORK, November 2.—Buffalo gives over 4 000 majority for Seward, a Republican gain of at least 3,600. Poughkeepsie gives Seward 205 majority, a Republican gain of 853.
Midnight—The Republican leaders at headquarters claim the State by several thousand, and two-thirds majority of both branches of the Legislature.
Rensselaer county, complete, gives Seward 300 majority, a Republican gain of over 1,100.
Duchess county gives Seward 467 majority, a Republican gain of of 388.
Seneca county gives Bigelow 540 majority, a Republican gain of 100.
Alleghany county gives Seward 2,300 majority; Rensselaer county 500 Democratic majority; Tioga county 400 Republican majority; Putnam county 200 Republican majority.
Columbia county, complete, gives Bigelow 344 majority, a Republican gain of over 1,000. Schenectady county, complete, gives Seward 156 majority, a Republican gain of 541.
ALBANY, November 2.—The Democrats carry the city by 500, and the county by a largely reduced majority.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN NEW YORK CITY, 27,456.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The total city vote, with the exception of a few election districts in the 21st Assembly district, shows the following totals: Bigelow, 73,515; Seward, 46,059; Olney, 48,497; Phelps, 71,029.
Kings county, complete, gives a majority for the Democratic State ticket of between 6,000 and 7,000, a Republican gain of about 6,009. Indications are that Daggett, Republican is elected Sheriff of Brooklyn by 2,000 majority. Rowe, Democratic candidate for Mayor, is probably defeated.
The New York Times estimates the Legislature as follows: Senate, 22 Republicans; 10 Democrats; Assembly, 80 Republicans; 48 Democrats; and claims the election of the entire Republican State ticket by 5,000 to 8,000 majority.

MISSISSIPPI.

SWEEPING DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

MEMPHIS, November 2.—A special to the Avalanche from Jackson, Miss., says: The election passed off quietly. Not a single disturbance is reported anywhere.
Returns from all parts of the State indicate an overwhelming Conservative victory.
They have carried every doubtful county and have a decided majority in the House and Senate. Lamar, Singleton, Hooker and Money are elected to Congress. Republicans concede the State and have not had their headquarters open since morning. Everybody is enthusiastic and happy.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY 10,000.

JACKSON, MISS., November 2.—The election passed off very peaceably. No disturbance is reported at any point. The Republican head-quarters at sundown and give up the contest. Returns indicate the Democrats carry the State by 10,000 majority. They have a decided majority in both Houses and elect four Congressmen, perhaps the entire Congressional delegation.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kas., November 2.—A very light vote, only 300, was cast in this city. In the 56th district, Silver, Independent Republican, was elected to the Legislature over Adams, Regular Republican. In the 57th District, Bonebrake was elected without opposition. In the 59th District, Foster, Regular Republican, was elected over Otis, Opposition Republican. The county ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 400 to 1,000. The Commonwealth has specials showing the election of Moser, Republican, to the Legislature in Ellis; Long in Ellsworth county; Wright, Republican, is probably elected in Davis county. In Wamego, Cadding, Republican, has 116 votes and Saxon, opposition, 113.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., November 2.—Meagre returns from the State show gains for both Conservatives and Republicans, the former, however, having the largest in some counties. Counties where Republicans have no candidate they are supporting the Independents. It is more than probable that the general result will not materially alter the complexion of the situation.
RICHMOND, Va., November 2.—Gen' Bradley T. Johnson was elected to the State Senate by 200 majority. The two other Conservatives are elected by larger majorities. Returns from fifty-four precincts in different counties show increased majorities for the Conservatives whose gains in many counties are large. Republicans show only small gains and in but few instances. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the independent move outside of this district as returns are too meagre.
Conservatives carry the city of Lynchburgh by a small majority, a gain of over 100 over last year, when the Republicans carried the city. Norfolk city elects all Conservatives, there being no opposition. Republican gains in Norfolk county will probably elect J. D. Brady, Republican, to the Senate and Cannon, negro, to the House. Portsmouth elects a Conservative to the House.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 2.—One hundred and ninety-one towns have been heard from. Rice, Rep., has 46,598 votes; Gaston, Dem., 43,136; Baker, Prohibitionist, 5,180; Phillips, 193; Adams, 1,139. The total vote of Boston this year for Rice is 13,100 and 13,136 for Gaston. The vote last year for Gaston was 15,988, Talbot, 9,697. A heavy falling off in the vote is noticeable.
Crapo's, Rep., election in the 1st district for Congress, is assured.
BOSTON, November 2.—Two hundred and forty-seven towns give Rice, Republican, 75,141; Gaston, 69,776; Baker, 7,320. A special from New Bedford places Crapo's, Republican, majority for Congress at 4,000. Rice carries Boston by seventy-eight votes. The estimate of the Journal places his plurality from 5,000 to 7,000 and these figures may be increased or decreased by complete returns. The vote for Baker, Prohibition candidate, will be between 7,000 and 8,000. Adams will reach 15,000 and many go beyond this estimate. The entire Republican State ticket is probably elected.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 2.—The total vote for Governor in this city is Ludington, Rep., 5,089; Taylor, 5,816; Tayler's majority 737, a Republican gain of 5,626 in the city and in sixty towns Ludington's majority is 583, and a Republican gain of 9,362. Ludington and the balance of the Republican State ticket is undoubtedly elected.
Returns from the City of Milwaukee and eighty-five towns give Taylor, Democrat and Reform candidate for Governor 92 majority, a Republican gain of 10,017.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, November 2.—The municipal election to-day absorbed a greater degree of interest than any previously known. Good order generally prevailed and a very large vote was polled. The contest for Mayor was squarely on the Sunday liquor question. Alexander Lewis was the regular Democratic nominee and was at the head of the law and order ticket as against W. G. Thompson, the nominee of the Republican Convention. The result is a decided victory for the former at this writing. Lewis' majority is estimated considerably over 1,000.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Returns, as far as received from New Jersey, indicate both branches of the Legislature Republican. Essex county sends one Republican Senator and eight Assemblymen to one Democratic Assemblyman, a Republican gain of five. The Republicans gain two Assemblymen in Hudson and two in Mercer county.

COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, November 2.—The Republicans have carred five out of the eight State Senators. Thirteen Senators hold over from last year, being seven Republicans and six Democrats. The Republican majority in the next Senate will therefore be 3. The last dispatches show that the Republicans have carried thirty members of the House of Assembly, with three Republican counties to hear from, which will probably swell the number to from 35 to 38. The House consists of sixty members, so that the Republicans will have a good working majority.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, 11:15 P. M.—Seventy-four precincts give Huck 19,732 votes; Keeley, 5,981; Hesing, 16,187. The opposition claim that the country towns will give Hesing nearly a solid vote, and hope by this aid to overcome the city majority for Huck, which seems inevitable now.
WATSEKA, November 1.—Indications are that John L. Hamilton, Republican, is elected Treasurer of Iroquois county by 200 majority. The entire Republican ticket is elected.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 2.—The scattering returns received up to nine o'clock indicate the election of the whole Republican State ticket with the possible exception of Treasurer by majorities ranging from 4,000 to 8,000. No returns from any of the large towns are yet in.

FOREIGN.

TURKEY.

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, November 3.—A special telegram from Berlin says: The Northern Powers have invited Austria, as one of the most interested, to frame a proposition for a guarantee to be demanded, and the control to be exercised to insure the performance of the Sultan's promise of reform to the insurgents in the vassal states. Count Andrassy is now elaborating such a proposition. It is believed the Sublime Porte will be unable to suppress the rebellion, and that the Great Powers will sanction the intervention of Austria next spring.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

LONDON, November 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette says the English occupation of Egypt is only a question of time, as that step is necessary for the preservation of our Indian empire.
The rate of discount in open market, for three months' bills, is three per cent.—one per cent. below the Bank of England rate. The discount rate is firm, in consequence of heavy German orders. The bank rate will probably remain unchanged to-morrow. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, is two and a half per cent.
The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £370,000.
MADRID, November 3.—Saballs having returned to Spain, he was arrested by the Carlists. He and General Dorregaray will be court-martialed for the late disasters to the Carlists in Catalonia.
HAVANA, November 3.—Transports with two thousand more troops arrived yesterday from Spain. The Government has issued a decree, to take effect January 1st, requiring an invoice of all goods imported to be certified by the Spanish Consul at the port of shipment.
OTTAWA, Ont., November 3.—The Rideau Canal will be closed on the 20th inst. Barges are now leaving the Chaudiere yards with lumber, making the last trip for the season.
NAPANEE, Ont., November 3.—J. W. Marsh, agent of the Bank of British North America, committed suicide this morning.
PANAMA, October 21.—A terrible fight took place in Luna between the partisans of Admiral Montero and General Prado. Several of those engaged were killed and many wounded.
HALIFAX, November 3.—In Cape Breton, it is calculated that over 2,000 miners this winter have to depend on external aid for subsistence owing to the depression of the coal trade.
HAVANA, November 3.—The authorities of Kingston, Jamaica, proposed to restore the cargo of the steamer Uruguay, under bond of $5,000, stipulating that it shall go direct to the United States. The condition has not been accepted.
LONDON, November 3.—McCloskey today received prominent Americans. He leaves for Dublin on Friday and his early departure will prevent the presentation of an address of welcome.
MADRID, November 3.—El. Cronista announces the King to take command of the northern army early in December. An official despatch from Martinez Compas states that the last of the Carlist Rebels in Catalonia, numbering 680, including six commanders, ask amnesty. The pacification of the Province is reported complete.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

FULL DETAILS OF THE DISASTROUS FIRE AT IQUIQUE.

NEW YORK, November 3. The Panama Star and Herald of October 21, just received, has details of the great fire in Iquique, news of which has already been received by telegraph.
The fire broke out in the German Club House, about two o'clock in the morning of the 7th of October and before noon, three-fourths of Iquique had vanished in smoke. Twenty-four blocks of houses, stores, banks, &c., were consumed. Merchant vessels in the harbor sent their crews on shore and all civilians, foreign residents, sailors, the police and, the authorities struggled to subdue the flames but in vain.
Iquique was built almost entirely of wood. The sidewalks were of the same material. The ground is impregnated with nitrate and water is a luxury, and salt water falling on the earth only served to kindle the fire hidden by the saltpetre. The fire

SWEPT LIKE A HURRICANE

over the city. The houses fell like pasteboard palaces. The damage done is immense. Five millions of hard dollars will not cover it and no insurance could be obtained from the very nature of the ground and materials employed for building purposes.
The principal edifices burnt were a branch of the National Bank, the town house, Iquique and Commercial hotels, house occupied by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., the market place, the favorite club house of the city. Many families are homeless. The President of Peru ordered authorities to use 6,000 soles for their relief. In Lima, the different nationalities contributed liberally. Many merchants had taken advantage of reduced tariff and dispatched large amounts of merchandize, nearly all of which is now destroyed and now merchants are absolutely bankrupt, their liabilities owing to the disaster being infinitely in excess of their assets. The warehouse in which large quantities of nitrate was stored close to the sea, was saved, but large quantities of coal, a costly article in Iquique, was burned up.

BUSINESS NOTES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—G. A. Witt & Co., merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are stated to be about half a millions dollars.
An application was made in the Court of Bankruptcy to-day for the approval of a scheme of settlement arranged among the creditors of the Bowles Bros., involving the amalgamation of all assets into a common fund and the resumption of business with Charles Bowles under style of Bowles Bros. & Co., he giving bonds for the full payment of debts and all opposing litigation to cease. The Register made an order subject to the production of the deed embodying the terms of arrangement and form of proposed bond.
John James Ronaldson & Sons, west India merchants of Mining Lane have failed with liabilities amounting to $650,000.

THE ELECTIONS.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

New York Still in Doubt.

But Probably Democratic by 1,000 to 3,000 Majority.

A Sweeping Victory in Mississippi.

RESULT IN OTHER STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FAYETTE COUNTY SHOWS A DEMOCRATIC GAIN.

[Specials to The Post.]

UNIONTOWN, November 3.
Pershing has eight hundred and fifty majority in Fayette county, a Democratic gain of two hundred and fifty over last year's vote.
P.

MORE GAINS IN MERCER COUNTY.

GREENVILLE, November 3.
Sugar Grove, Salem, Hempfield, Greene and Mercer boroughs show Democratic gains. John S. Williamson, Democrat, for Prothonotary, is doubtless elected. Braggins, for State Senate, loses heavily in every precinct heard from. George C Reis, Prohibitionist, has forty-one votes in Greenville.
P.

BUTLER COUNTY ELECTS THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

BUTLER, November 3.
The Democracy have had a signal triumph in the election of their candidate for Sheriff. One or two other Democratic candidates for county offices are probably elected. The county has given 225 Republican majority on the State ticket.
J.

LATER RETURNS.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.—Returns received up to this hour from this State indicate that Hartranft, Republican, for Governor, has a majority of about 17,000.

MONROE.
Monroe county gives 1,900 Democratic majority, a Democratic gain of 341.

COLUMBIA.
Columbia county gives a Democratic majority of 2,150.

MONTOUR.
Montour county gives a Democratic majority of 321.

HUNTINGDON.
Returns have been received from all the districts but five and computing those five on the vote last year Pershing has 992 majority in the county.

ERIE.
Erie county complete, gives 1,939 Republican majority a Republican gain of 1,470.

NEW YORK.

THE STATE TICKET STILL IN DOUBT BUT PROBABLY DEMOCRATIC.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Full and accurate returns from all the districts of this city show Bigelow's (Dem.) majority to be 28,088. Returns from various counties received to-day and to-night do not alter the apparent general result as stated late last night and this morning that the State ticket is in doubt but probably Democratic by from 1,000 to 3,500 majority. It will doubtless require the official returns to decide this question. The complexion of Brooklyn remains as last reported with the exception that Col. Calvanaugh, Independent Democrat, is reported elected to the State Senate by a full vote of his district with 36 majority over Jacobs, the latter a regular Democrat.
Brooklyn, which gives a majority of over 6,000 for the Democratic State ticket, elects the whole Republican city ticket.

CAUSE OF THE DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A special from Philadelphia says, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, gives as the cause of the defeat of his party: That the men in New York who professed to be Democrats, interfered in the election in Ohio, and helped to destroy their brethren of their own political creed and spread disaster among them. Had these men been true to the cause of Democracy, we could have carried the State by 100,000 majority.
BUFFALO, November 3.—Full returns of this city show the Republican State ticket to have an average majority of 2,800. Becker, Republican candidate for Mayor has 3,395 majority with ten Republican and three Democratic Aldermen.

THE RESULT STILL IN DOUBT.

ALBANY, November 3.—The Evening Journal says: The result on the State ticket is close and still a matter of doubt. Our table shows a small apparent Democratic majority. The Senate stands 21 Republicans and 11 Democrats. The Assembly stands 75 Republicans to 50 Democrats. This may be varied a little by further returns but not materially.

ILLINOIS.

FURTHER RETURNS.

CHICAGO, November 3.—Returns from all but one precinct in the city and a few country towns which will not materially alter the result of the election for county treasurer give Huck, 30,104; Keeley, 8,875; Hessing, 25,885. Healry, Republican candidate for clerk of the Superior Court, defeats Finerty, opposition candidate, by nearly 4,000 majority. For county commissioners, the vote is very close and the entire official count will probably be needed to determine the result. Jones, Republican, seems to have been defeated, however, at present and Nelson runs a few votes behind the Democratic candidates. In country towns Republicans have, with one exception, elected their candidates for county commissioners. Wolcott for county surveyor has run far ahead of his opponent, Silverparre, the Democratic candidate.

MARYLAND.

THE DEMOCRACY CARRY THE STATE.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—Returns from counties to-night are still incomplete, but sufficiently full to decide the result in the State ticket and the complexion of the Legislature. Of twenty-three counties in the State, Mr. Carroll has carried ten by an aggregate majority of 3,700, and Mr Harris ten by majorities aggregating 3,340, leaving three counties to be heard from, which cannot affect the general result.
For Senate, the Democrats elected nine and the Republicans three, with two districts to be heard from. For the House, the Democrats elected fifty-six and the Republicans twenty-three, with five districts to be heard from.

MINNESOTA.

RADICALS VICTORIOUS.

ST. PAUL, November 3.—The latest Republican estimates show Pillsbury's (Republican) majority to be about 10,000. The Legislature will be two-thirds Republican. Pfaender, Republican, for State Treasurer, runs considerably behind his ticket, but will be elected by probably 5,000 majority. The returns come in very slowly.

KANSAS.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

ATCHISON, November 3.—The election in this county yesterday resulted in a complete Republican victory. Every candidate on the Republican county ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 135 to 600. Republicans elected two, probably three, members of the County Board. This is the first time in many years the Republicans of this county elected their whole county ticket.
ATCHISON, November 3.—This county gives about 2,300 majority for the Constitutional amendment. Marshal elects a full Republican ticket, excepting an Independent Republican to the Legislature and the Register of Deeds. Dispatches to the Champion indicate the Legislature to be more largely Republican than last year. Probably not more than a dozen Democrats have been elected. There will be a number of Independent Republicans in that body, however.
Montgomery county has gone Democratic. Chase county elects a Republican Representative. Anderson county elects the whole Republican ticket. Pawnee county elects an Independent Republican. Saline, Miami, Clay and Allen send Republicans to the Legislature. Cherokee county sends a Reformer to the Legislature, otherwise the Republican ticket is elected. Woodson county returns an independent Republican to the Legislature. Sedgwick and Comley counties elect a full Republican ticket.
ST. LOUIS, November 3.—The Republican's (Kansas City) special says: A desperate fight took place at London, Sumner county, Kansas, during the election yesterday and, that Sheriff Neil in attempting to restore order and preserve peace was shot and instantly killed. A desperado named J. H Turner was badly wounded and two others. Returns from Kansas indicate the Republicans have elected nearly two-thirds of the Legislature.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE DEMOCRATS MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP.

JACKSON, November 3.—The Democrats have swept the State, electing the entire ticket in nearly every county. They have about thirty majority in the House and six or eight in the Senate. The Democrats elect the entire Congressional delegation with a possible exception of the sixth District and returns indicate success in it. All is peace and no disturbance is reported.

NEW JERSEY.

COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, November 3.—Republicans elect five out of eight Senators chosen this year. Thirteen Senators hold over including seven Republicans and six Democrats giving the Republicans a majority of three.
The Legislature stands as follows: Senate—12 Republicans; 9 Democrats. House—37 Republicans; 23 Democrats.

MICHIGAN.

THE RESULT.

DETROIT, November 3.—Lewis' majority for Mayor is 1,678. The remainder of the Republican ticket is elected, except possibly, the Attorney and one member of the Board of Estimates. The Council will stand nearly a tie on the Sunday liquor question.

WISCONSIN.

RADICAL MAJORITY ESTIMATED BETWEEN 2,000 AND 5,000.

MILWAUKEE, November 3.—Returns this morning make it certain that Republicans have elected Livingston and the whole State ticket by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 and carried the Legislature by thirty majority on joint ballot.

MASSACHUSETTS.

RADICAL MAJORITY ONLY 5,000.

BOSTON, November 3.—332 cities and towns, nine to hear from, give Rice 82,900, Gaston, 77,969; Baker, 8,941; Adams, 1,774.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement—A Financial Election Dodge—Reported Decrease, $4,069,015.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The following is a statement of the public debt for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,043 292,550
Five per cent. bonds	657 282,750
Total coin bonds	1,700 575,300
Lawful money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	22,865,180
Legal tenders	373,805,951
Certificates of deposit	50 880,000
Fractional currency	40,681,629
Coin certificates	155,650,100
Total without interest	480,512,681
Total debt	2,217,953,161
Total interest	34,844,100
Cash in Treasury—Coin	73,783,439
Cash in Treasury—Currency	9,736,671
Special deposits held for redemption certificates of deposit	50,880,000
Total in Treasury	134,400,110
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,118,397,211
Decrease of the debt during October	4,069,015
Decrease since June 30	10,291,514
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company's interest, payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by the U. S.	28,202,807
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	6,422,701
Balance of interest paid by the U. S.	21,760,106

ST. LOUIS.

A Reporter Attacked in Court.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—As W. P. Smythe, one of the reporters of the Evening Dispatch, stepped out of the Criminal Court room to-day, he was savagely assaulted by Presly N. Jones, of the law firm of Turner & Jones, knocked down and severely beaten. Turner also struck him over his head several times with a heavy cane. Smythe managed to regain his feet in a few minutes and drew a pistol to defend himself, when a police officer arrived, disarmed him, arrested both Jones and Turner and they are confined in a calaboose. Subsequently a warrant charging them with assault and attempt to kill was sworn out against them and they were sent to jail. The attack, which was totally unexpected and brutal in character, grew out of the mention in the Dispatch of the arrest a few days ago of Jones for drunkenness and some unprofessional conduct on the part of the firm.
In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Treat, sitting at Chambers, appointed Thomas T. Bulky, of New York, Oliver Garrison and Jas. H. Beach, of St. Louis, receivers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. They will be required to give half a million dollars bond.

FEMALE LABOR IN ENGLAND.

A letter from Lord Shaftesbury in the London Times draws fresh attention to the recently issued report of the Inspector of Factories, and to the valuable and painful information which it contains on the subject of female labor in the Black Country and its neighborhood. The account given by Mr. Sub-Inspector Brewer of the state of things prevailing in what is known as "the nail and chain district" is of especial interest.
From both the nail and chain trades there are, he says, "strong representations made against the labor of women, whether as to the numbers employed or the size of the articles made. The women are said to take the place of fathers as well as husbands, while the men are idle and drunken." On entering a nail shop in the outskirts of a large manufacturing town, Mr. Brewer was greeted with the remark, "I thought this was a free country," and, on his inquiring what was the matter, he was met by the question, "Do you call this a free country, where women are employed in such trades as these?" Mr. Brewer replied that he had again and again discussed this question with workingmen around him; and he adds, "I am now continually asked whether I cannot do something to stop women's labor, especially in and around Halesowen, where 'hundreds' work (the manufacture of the larger class of nails and spikes) is the order of the day, and is far fitter for men's work than women's. The root of all the evil in the Black Country appears to be drunkenness; no matter whether the drinker be puddler, collier, chain or nail maker. The outcry against the colliers' and puddlers' wives working is very great; not perhaps so much from their influx into the trade, but from the fact that they work night and day, toil and slave; and for what? Not for the price that straightforward masters would give, but for any price any crafty knave of a master chooses to offer." In the meantime the husband is luxuriating in some public house, at his ease, and "training his 'whiffet' for some future running on beefsteaks and the best of good fare." Nor is it only in the nail and chain trade that the practice of husbands living on their wives' labor prevails.
A young woman addressing Mr. Brewer, said, "I say, master, I wish you would make my man do a little more work and me less. I married a swell, I did." To the inquiry what she meant by a swell, the reply was, "Why, when I married him in the morning he had a smart gold watch and chain, and a smart dickey, but when we came to go to bed at night, I'm blessed if he had e'er a shirt on, and ever since I've had to keep him by working in the brickyard, and not only keep him, but find him money to drink." And it is, it seems, a growing custom for idle, lazy young lads to look out for skilled, industrious wives in order to obtain an "easy life." To a question addressed by Mr. Brewer to some "intelligent and well-meaning chain-makers," the answer was that one of the evils arising from female labor is the number of hours women are allowed to work in excess of a great deal of male labor. "We would suggest that all females commence work not earlier than 8 A. M., and not work later than 7 P M. We would suggest that every occupier or owner of a chain-shop should be served with a copy of the rules, i. e., the rules of the trade, which it should be compulsory by law to have hung up in the shop, and that the Factory act holidays be applied to chain shops." The sanitary condition of the shops, Mr. Brewer says, is often bad. Women work often in an advanced state of pregnancy, and a shocking story is told of a girl at a brickyard "looking exceedingly ill," and who, to a remark of the manager "that she did not look up to much this morning," replied, "No more would you if you had had a child during the night."

BOSS SHEPHERD'S PAVEMENTS.

TEARING UP THE ROTTEN WOODEN BLOCKS—THE JOSBERY GARFIELD WAS PAID TO FAVOR—THE KIND OF SECURITY THAT WAS TAKEN.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—The work of pulling up Boss Shepherd's rotten wood pavement is progressing with wonderful rapidity. The residents on any of the

JOVE THE THUNDERER RESCUED.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

Visitors to the Crystal Palace a few evenings ago were horrified at beholding a human being suspended in the air by a wire, with squibs and crackers exploding around him in all directions. It was evident that the spectacle was not intended as an "amusement," for frantic efforts were being made to rescue the sufferer from his frightful position. The man thus suspended in the air was in truth "Jove the Thunderer," who, it was announced, would descend on an inclined wire from the top of the northern tower to the lake on the terrace amid a shower of fireworks, and would morever, in his descent assume the position of a "flying angel." Unfortunately, something went wrong with the machinery by which the descent was to have been effected, the result being that Jove the Thunderer, after descending a certain distance stuck fast on the inclined wire. With much difficulty a rope was at last worked up to the scene of Jove's misfortune, and a workman, working himself up hand over hand, rescued the Thunderer, who then slid down in safety, to the great relief of the spectators. All's well that ends well. No fatal accident occurred; but it is to be hoped that before Jove the Thunderer again assumes the position of a flying angel steps will be taken to prevent the possibility of his becoming one of these aerial beings prematurely.

FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES.

Foreign journals describe a process used by the Japanese in the production of a metal leaf used for decorative purposes. Thirty or forty thin plates of gold, silver, copper and various alloys are laid the one over the other, in a given order, and soldered together at the edges, so that a stout plate of metal is formed of the whole. Punches of various shapes—conical, pyramidal, and with triangular, and square or pentagonal sides—are now used to make a pattern of perforated figures which exhibit on their inner sides concentric circles, triangular other forms corresponding to the punches used. The plate so prepared is hammered and rolled until it becomes very thin, the holes disappear and the figures have spread out, preserving, however, the parallelism. A number of broken, straight and curved lines are thus produced, which, as in a Damascus blade, are free of each other, though consistent in themselves in the same metal, their effect being further enriched by the use of acids to modify the colors. It will be easily understood that thin plates prepared in this way, having an extremely flexible nature, admitting relief, with stamped or engraved designs and capable of receiving the most varied colors and forms, will have many uses in decorative art.

THE GOOD AND EVIL OF NOVEL READING.

[London Saturday Review.]

The ideal world into which we go for relief from our daily drudgery may reflect light upon ordinary things, or may be an enervating region of periodical lotus-eating. Some people might think that their sympathy for Oliver Twist excused them from caring about any flesh-and-blood sufferer. Others might be enabled to see more vividly sorrows which they had previously passed over because embodied in commonplace outsides. It is impossible to lay down any precise rules upon such questions; everybody has to learn for himself what is the discipline which best suits his own case; and the wisest general maxims are of very little service. Yet, without referring to individual cases, there are some marks sufficiently characteristic of the school which fosters the morbid tendency. But which is too much divorced from reference to the actual world shows its sickliness by unmistakable symptoms. It suffers from the blight of sentimentalism or sensationalism. When people begin to pet and cocker their fine feelings, and to take delight in weeping for the sake of weeping, we may be pretty sure that they are losing a proper hold upon a world in which there is always sufficient cause for melancholy without creating artificial misery. When they delight in descriptions of the horrible or the nauseous, it is plain enough that such dram-drinking implies a depraved appetite, or, in other words, a hardening of the natural emotions. When such tendencies are strongly marked, as is generally the case with declining schools, we cannot doubt that the pleasure is of an enervating tendency.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Why do landlords complain?

Why do laboring men so often fail to pay their rent?

Why do many grocers refuse to trust workingmen?

Why do many millers refuse to trust workingmen?

Why do many coal dealers refuse to trust workingmen?

Why was the salary of Governor Hartranft raised from $5,000 to $10,000 a year?

Washington and Lincoln only received $25,000 a year, but Grant gets $50,000. Is this right?

When the wages of the workingmen were reduced, the pay of Grant was increased one hundred per cent. Was this right? The Republican Convention, which nominated Governor Hartranft for re-election, (see proceedings of Lancaster Convention) endorsed the course of Grant and Hartranft, double pay and all.—[Reading Eagle.

VARIETIES.

The alligator that swallowed a corset is dead. It stayed on his stomach.

An intelligent Southern editor describes Hon. Carl Schurz as "a carrot-headed Mephistopheles in appearance."

Shoe-dealer—I find we have no number twelve shoes, sir; but here is a pair of large nines. Customer—Nines! Do you take me for Cindereller?

Conversation between Cincinnati young ladies—"She's the most disagreeable girl I ever saw." "Yes, and the proudest, though her father packed only a hundred hogs last year."

The circus giraffes have got the epizootic, and it is estimated that there is enough sore-throat in the different menageries to reach, if extended in a straight line on the earth's surface, from here to Oshkosh. John Robinson has lost four of his neckiest girafees already, and exclaims in a language of the immortal Watts: "Giraffe after giraffe departs; who hath 'not lost a giraffe?"

Six busts of the finest white marble, representing the first six Roman Emperors, have been placed in the Louvre recently. They were discovered in Africa, and although evidently many centuries old, they are as perfect as if chiseled yesterday. The modeling of the faces is said to be very fine, the profile of the Angustus especially so.

It is now announced, says the London Academy, that Vandyck's long-lost "Madonna with the child," of which countless copies exists in various parts of Europe, has at last been discovered in the original. The picture has formed the altar piece to the chapel of an obscure German cloister, and was found there by the Flemish painter George Van Haanen. After slight restoration it is now to be seen entirely uninjured, and in its pristine condition.

The city of Ahmedabad, the oldest and at one time one of the most beautiful cities in India, is declared by the Sanitary Commissioner to have had no sanitary arrangements for several centuries past, and the earth has become so impregnated with abominations that not a drop of pure water can be obtained within the city walls; even garden plants die if watered with it.

Goethe's mother was very proud of him, but his wife used to fret him by her ways considerably during his fifty years' residence at Welmar, where he lived petted, rich and incensed by all. Poor Schiller lived in the same festive burg, but he died poor, and with not money enough in his breeches pockets to pay for the thousand-dollar house he had been living in and bought on tic.

The wedding of Mrs. Moulton at Cambridge, Mass., lately, to a Norwegian gentleman, with the unpronounceable name of Le Chambellon de Hegermann Lendenchronn, included some curious Norwegian customs, one feature being a wedding carpet brougt over from Norway for the occasion. It is a piece of workmanship of quaint design and beauty and fabulous value, like an Indian shawl. Upon it unnumbered Norwegian brides of the unpronounceable name have rested their little feet while the minister pronounced the mystic words of bestowal.

In Baden-Baden the gamblers are no more to be seen, the hells having been suppressed by law. Same at Hombourg and Wiesbaden—both deserted All the fashionables with money to throw away have betaken themselves to Manaco, near Nice, which is perpetually open now-a-days, winter and summer, being a "free city," 30 and 40 and roulette will rule the roost in that delightful little city this coming winter, and the croupiers say the prospects of a good pigeon season were never better. One comes to ask oneself, what's the use of free schools on this earth?

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

The following are the card rates for the Natronna Salt Manufacturing Co.

Saponifier—50 cases at	℔ case	7 50
Less quantity	℔ case	8 00
Greenwich lye (50 cases)	℔ case	4 75
Potash—50 cs. (del'd in Phil)	℔ case	8 00
Less quantity	℔ case	8 50
Bicarb soda—25 kegs	℔ lb	4½@5 c
Less quantity	℔ lb	(@5½ c
Sal soda—25 kegs	℔ lb	(@2½ c
Less quantity	℔ lb	(@3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	℔ lb	(@2¼ c
Less quantity	℔ lb	2¾@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	℔ lb	6 (@6½ c
Less quantity	℔ lb	6½@7½ c
Copperas—20 bbls	℔ lb	(@1¾ c
Less quantity	℔ lb	(@2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	℔ lb	(@3¾ c
Less quantity	℔ lb	(@4 c
Sulphuric acid	℔ lb	(@2½ c
Muriatic acid	℔ lb	(@4½ c
Nitric acid	℔ lb	(@15 c
Chloride calcium	℔ lb	(@2½ c
Pure alumina	℔ lb	(@10 c
Lump alum	℔ lb	3½@3¾ c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

NAIL MARKET.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.		Finishing Nails.
10@60d fencing and brads	$3 35	10 to 3d	$4 60
8@9d	3 60	8d	4 85
6@7d	3 85	6d	$5 35
4@5d	4 10	4d	5 00
3d	4 85	Cut Spikes.	
2d	6 10	3 to 6 inch	$3 60
Fine Blued.		Barrel.	
3d	$6 35	⅝ inch	$7 10
2d	7 10	⅞ inch	6 35
Casing.		1 inch	5 85
10@30d	$4 10	1¼ inch	5 10
8@ 9d	4 35	1½ inch	4 85
6@ 7d	4 60	1¾ inch	4 35
Clinch.		1½ inch	4 0
Clinch Nails	$5 10		

Tinned nails, 3d, per keg $10 00
Tinned nails, 4d, per keg 9 00
Copper, all sizes, per lb 50

In 100 kegs lots and upwards.

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents advance per keg on common cut.

Terms—Net sixty d with two per cent. off for cash.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

The following is the revised price list for wrought iron welded tubes.

Inside Diameter.	Price per ft. Black. $ cts.	Price per ft Galvanized $ cts
⅛	04	
¼	04	08
⅜	05	08
½	07	12
¾	09	14
1	12	19
1¼	19	28
1½	25	36
2	34	48
2½	54	77
3	67	1 00
3½	90	1 30
4	1 10	1 60
4½	1 40	2 00
5	1 65	2 35
6	2 25	3 50
7	3 25	
8	4 50	
9	6 00	
10	8 50	

Discount of 30 per cent., subject to changes without notice.

TOBACCO MARKET

There is a good market, with a moderately active demand. We quote:

MANUFACTURED.	
Spun roll	60@63
Black Navy	55@63
Black Tens	57@60
Louisville Navy	63@68
Louville Cavendish	68@70
Virginia Navy	58@63
Virginia Tens	58@64
Virginia Cavendish	58@64
Double Thick	63@65
Flounders	63@65
Bright Pounds	65@1 00
Black Quarters	57@62
Rough and Ready	55@58
Fine Cut Flug	70@80
Fine Cut	55@64
Cut and Dry	52@42
Scotch Snuff	60@65
Black Snuff	60@55
Six Twist	43@45
Smoking—Granulated	50@75
LEAF TOBACCO.	
Western Leaf—Wrappers	18@25
Western Leaf—Lugs	9@12
Ohio Seed Wrappers	18@25
Ohio Seed Fillers	9@12
Conn. (choice) Wrappers	60@70
Connecticut Filler	12@15
Havanna Wrap'rs	125@250
Havanna Fillers	95@125
CIGARS.	
Penn'a Seed	$15@ 20
Connecticut	25@ 30
Seed and Havana	30@ 35
Havana	90@150

IRON MARKET.

The following are the ruling prices of the Western Bar Iron Association, on which the usual discount of 1-10@2-10c is given to the trade in round lots:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ¼ to 1 inch	2 5-10c
4½ to 6 by ¼ to 1 inch	2 7-10 c
1¼ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	2 9-10c
1¼ and 1¾ by ⅛ to ¾ inch	2 7-10c
1 and 1¼ by ¼ to ¾ inch	2 8-10
⅜, ½ and ⅝ by ¼ to ⅝ inch	2 9-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅞ inch	2 5-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	2 8-10c
3 to 3¾ inch	3 c
3⅞ to 4 inch	3 5-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	2 7-10c
⅞ to 2-16 inch	2 9-10c
½ to 7-16 inch	3 2-10
7/16 inch	3 3-10
9-16 inch	3 7-10
⅝ inch	4 1-10
9-16 inch	4 1-10

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4 c

HEAVY BANDS.

3¼ to 6 by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	3 1-10c
1½ to 3¼ by ⅜ and 5-16	3 2-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	3 3-10c
1¼ to 2¾ by 3-16 to No 12	3 5-10c
1 to 1¼ by 3-16 to No 12	4 c
¼ and ⅜ by 3-16 to No 2	4 5-10c
⅝ and ½ do do	5 5-10

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	3¾-10c
3¼ to 4¾ inch	3 7-10c
⅞ to 2 inch	3 9-10c
⅝ to 1¾ inch	4 c
1¼ to 1⅜ inch	4 4-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	3 1-10c
⅞ to ⅝ inch	3 3-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1⅜ inch	3 4 10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	3 9-10c
½ inch	4 6-10c
⅜ inch	6 1 10c

TANK IRON.

Boiled.	Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch thick	3 8-10c
Boiler plate	7 5-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 4 10c
Heads, flanging	8 5-10c
Plow slabs	4 2-10c
Plow wings	4 7-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	6 c	6 c	7 5-10c
No. 15 to 20	4 2-10c	6 2-10c	7 7-10c
No. 21 to 24	4 5-10c	6 4 10c	7 9-10c
No. 25 to 26	4 7-10c	6 6-10c	8 1-10c
No. 28	6 3-10c	6 8 10c	8 3-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ℔ extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Bolts
¼ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	5 1-10c
⅝ by ¾ and 5-16 inch	4 c
1⅜, 1¼ and 2 by ½ and ⅝ inch	3 9-10c
1½ by ⅞ inch	3 9-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light bands	5
Hoops	5
All other iron excepting sheet	1

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acids.			Magnesia	℔	80@1 00
Acetis	12@	18	—Carb	℔	50@ 60
Citric	1 12	1 20	Manna S F	℔	1 37
Oxalic	15@	20	Morph sul	oz	3 25@3 50
Muriatic	10@	12	Nitro-M	℔	15@ 20
Tartaric	75@	80	Oil anise	℔	1 00@1 25
Alcohol, gal	2 38@	2 55	—Castor	℔	1 20@1 30
Ammonia.			—Cinnam'n	℔	2 50@2 75
Aqua	℔	16@ 20	—Cloves	℔	1 40@1 50
Soot	℔	65@ 75	—Olive	gal	1 50@2 00
Am Carb	℔	22@ 25	Cod liver	gal	1 00@1 25
—Aqua	℔	6@ 11	Lemon	℔	4 75@5 00
Annatto	℔	50@ 60	Linseed, raw	℔	1 62
Ashes			—boiled	℔	1 65
Soda	℔	4@ 5	Neats F	gal	1 65@1 70
Bal. Copa	℔	96@1 00	Olive,	gal	1 75@2 00
Bay Rum	gal	2 75@4 00	—quarts	doz	2 25@3 00
Bark			—pints	doz	1 25@1 50
Cassia	℔	35@ 38	Origan	℔	1 75@2 00
Cinch Red	℔	20@25	Peppermt	℔	5 00@5 50
Cinch Pale	℔	70@ 80	Rosemary	℔	1 00@1 25
Cinch Yel	℔	25@ 30	Sandrac	℔	1 25@1 50
Black Lead			Sperm,	gal	2 50@2 75
Annetto	℔	5@ 6	Tanners,	gal	90@1 00
Bal Gilla	℔	11@ 12	Wintg'n	gal	1 00@1 10
Berman	℔	8@ 8	Wintg'n	℔	4@ 5
Blue Mass	℔	85@90	Opium	℔	7 00@7 50
Blue Vit	℔	11@ 12	Pitch, bbl	2 75@3 00	
Borax re	℔	15@ 18	Potash,	℔	20@ 25
Brims roll	℔	4@ 5½	Bichrom	℔	21@ 26
Bor Sol	℔	5@ 6	Chlorate	℔	35@ 40
Calomel A	℔	1 55@1 60	Iodine	℔	5 00@5 50
—English	℔	2 80	Putty	℔	3@ 4½
Camp ref	℔	28@ 30	Quin sulp	oz	40@ 50
Cantha's	℔	1 80@2 00	Rosin	℔	4@ 5
Cham. Ger.	℔	60	Root		
—Roman	℔	50	Gentian	℔	8@ 12
Chloroform	℔	1 10@1 25	Ginger E	℔	25@ 30
Cloves	℔	65@ 70	—Jamica	℔	30@ 40
Cochineal	℔	68@ 75	Ipecac pow	℔	3 00@3 50
Con ye case	℔	60@ 75	Jalap pow	℔	50@ 60
Copperas	℔	2@ 3	Liquorice	℔	12@ 14
Cream Tar	℔	48@ 50	Rhub E	℔	1 00@1 10
Cubeba	℔	15@ 20	Sars Hon	℔	
Dudbear	℔	20@ 25	Senega	℔	1 10
Emery No.	℔	10@ 12	Valeri Jn	℔	40@ 45
Et Nit spa	℔	48@ 50	—Germ	℔	35@ 40
—Sulph	℔	75@ 80	Sal Ammo	℔	14@ 16
Ext Logw	℔	13½@15	—Hyom	℔	20@ 25
—Liq Cala	℔	38@ 45	—Soda	℔	3@ 4
—Italian	℔	25@ 30	Seed.		
—Sicily	℔	30@ 35	Canary	℔	3@ 4
Fustic	℔	3@ 4	Hemp	℔	4½@ 5
Galls Alep	℔	20@ 25	Cardamm	℔	1 00@1 50
Gum			Mustard	℔	15@ 18
Arabic ste	℔	20@ 30	Senna leaf	℔	40@ 50
" White	℔	40@ 50	" Pd	℔	50@ 60
Myrrh 1'x	℔	55@ 61	Soda,		
Shellac	℔	40@ 45	Bi Carb	℔	4@ 4½
Trag's'rts	℔	35@ 50	Soap Cast	℔	11@ 14
" Flake	℔	90@1 00	—Cast wh	℔	12@ 15
Hoffm's A	℔	50@ 56	Sugar L'd	℔	7@ 8
Indigo Ma	℔	1 00@1 25	Turpeine ga.		54@ 55
—Span 3's	℔	1 10@1 25	Vermilion	℔	1 00@1 10
Iodine res	℔	2 25@2 50	Copal,	gal	1 25@1 50
Indig Madr	℔	75@ 80	Japan,	gal	1 00@1 10
Logwood	℔	2¾@ 3¾	Demar,	gal	1 65@1 75
Mace	℔	1 45@1 55	Ve Red	℔	2@ 3
Madder	℔	4@ 17			

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

[PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.]

2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl	Stb
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 6 75	$10 00	
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$7 00	7 75	11
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	8 75	12 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00	10 00	13 00
11 by 11 to 12 by 17		11 00	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 24		11 00	16 00
18 by 22 to 16 by 24		12 00	18 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		13 00	20 00
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		14 00	22 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		15 00	24 00
26 by 36 to 26 by 44		16 00	28 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50		18 00	30 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54			32 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			35 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches in bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturer when received. Discount o- 60@65c ng lots; sales of round lots are reported an additional 5@10c discount.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

	℔ lb net cash
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	31c
Brazers' Copper, for 16 or and over 12 oz	33c
Brazers' Copper, 12 oz per square foot and under	35
Copper Circles, less than 84 inches diameter	3c/
Copper Circles, 84 inches diameter and over	6c/
Segment and Pattern Sheet	5c/
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	32c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	31c
Soldering Coppers less discount for quantity	33c
Copper Bottoms,	Prices for
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	finished on
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	application
Brass Kettles, (less 5c per lb, for over 500 lbs)	37c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

sheating size, 14x48 less than cass	37c
sheating size, 14x48 cass and over	38c
boiler sizes, (6 in. 14x48, and all sizes 7 in. 14x52 not over 20)	less than case 39c
	case and over 38c
inches wide, (9 in. 14x60,)	

FRUIT JARS.

Following are the wholesale prices groove ring, tin cap and wire complete:

Quarts as to quantity, per gross	$ 8 50@12
Half gallon, as to quality, per gross	12 50@16

With porcelain lined cap:

	Qts.	½-gal.
2 to 5 gross, per gross	$19 50	$23 50
5 to 15 gross, per gross	18 50	22 50
10 to 50 gross, per gross	17 50	21 50
55 to 250 gross, per gross	16 50	20 50

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c
Oak sole, heavy	34@40c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c
Oak, slaughter in rough	24@28c
Red sole B A mid	30@33c
Red sole B A hea'y	30@31c
Red sole Orinoco	28@29c
Shoe skirting	40@42c
Saddler's skirting	43@44c
Black bridle, ℔ doz	$4 00@50
Oak harness, best city	36@38c
Oak harness, country	30@35c
Bridle, fair, ℔ doz	44@46c
Band leather, ℔ lb	28@42c
Hand leather, ℔ lb	44@46c
Wax calf	90@1 20
Wax kip	80@1 15
Wax'd upper ℔ ft	18@20c
No. pad skins ℔ doz	$6 50@7 00

HIDES.

Green salted light	7@7½c	Green salt calf...lt	@12 c
Heavy steers	8@9½c	Green buten's do	9@10
Green butchers' hides, cow&st'r	5@8c	Dry flint hides, nominal	14 @20
Green salt kip	9@10c		

OIL AND TALLOW.

ure Labrador Cod ℔ gal	70@75c	Bank O'l	55 @60
rallts, best	55@60c	Tallow	7½@ 9

WCODEN WARE.

Two-hooped buckets, per dozen	$ 1 50
Three-hooped buckets, per dozen	00
No. 1 tubs (three hoops), per dozen	179
No. 2 tubs (two hoops), per dozen	00 5
No. 3 tubs (two hoops), per dozen	6 00
Washboards pat. crimp., per dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, per dozen	2 55
Clothes pins, round head, per box	90

CORDAGE AND ROPE MARKET.

Following are the current rates:

MANILA ROPE.

	Cents ℔ lb.
½ inch diameter and upward	14¾
⅜ inch diameter	15¾
¼ and 5-16 in diameter	15¾
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¼
Hay, stave and leather twine	15¼

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¾
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	16¼
Sand pump rope	14¾

SISAL ROPE.

¼ inch diameter and upward	11¾
⅜ inch diameter and upward	12¼
⅛ and 5-16 in diameter and upward	12¾
Hay, spoke and leather twine	12¾

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	12½
⅜ inch diameter	13
¼ and 5-16 inch diameters	13½
Hay twine	13
Tarred lath twine	12

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	11

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	14½
Tarred lath yarn	13½
Tarred spun yarn	13½
Tarred marline	19
Tarred houseline	19

PACKING.

American	13	@18
Russia	18	@
Italian	21	@
Pat. Lubricating	20	@30
Sash and bell cord	20	@35

WINES AND LIQUORS.

	Per gal
Common rectified Whisky	$1 22@1 25
Proof rectified	1 25@1 30
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 50
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 70
Holland Gin	2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75
Port Wine "Crown,"	1 50@1 75
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00
Rum "Jamaica,"	5 00@5 50

Quarts.	Pints
Champagne, "C. H." $27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial" 16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal" 18 00	20 00
Highwines 1 20@1 22	

DRY GOODS.

The following are the prices current ruling among the Pittsburgh wholesale dry goods houses:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	Price	Width.	Price
Anchor A No 1	9	Lawrence LL	8
Penn Mill	8	Laconia E	8
Eagle No 1	8	Laconia F	7
Western trade	8	Laconia O	6
Magnolia	7	Laconia	9
Avondale	6	Laconia	10
Odonnell A	8	Laconia	12
Chippewa C	8	Waltham	6
Nonatook	4	Juniata B fine	4

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commow'th O	7	Lonsdale	9
Suffolk L	8	Lonsdale Cambric	10
Suffolk B	8	Fruit of Loom	9
Hamilton A A	8	Bay Mill	8
Rosendale	7	Davol	9
Canton	8	Appleton	12
Bright	8	Pepperell	12
Hill, Smp'r Idem	10	Pepperell	9
Hill	9	Pepperell	10

PRINTS.

Merrimac	7	Sprague fancy	7
Anchor shirtings	8	American fancy	7
Cocheco shirting	8	Southbridge fancy	7
Oriental shirtings	7	Oriental fancy	7
Sprague shirtings	7	Cocheco fancy	8
Regatta shirtings	7	Albion solid	7
Wash'n shirtings	7	Hartel	7
Garner fancy	6	Simpson black	8
Anookeag fancy	6	" mourning	8
Richmonds	7	" fast black	8

TICKING.

Conestoga X	18	Swandike	18
Conestoga AA	18	Portsmouth	18
Conestoga C T	14	Portsmouth	14
" gold m'di	14	Whittaker	14
" prem A	14	Whittaker	14

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11	White	11
Glasgow	9	American	8

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 yards	20	Penn Mill, 2¼ bush	38
Penn Mill, 2 bush	23		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	28	Colored carpet chain	28
Cotton batting	14	Cotton twine	28

LUMBER MARKET.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Hemlock joists and scantling	16 00

PLANED LUMBER.

Clear	60 00
Flooring boards	30 00
Partition boards	38 00
Shelving on both sides	30 00
Shelving on one side	28 00
Moulded weatherboarding	30 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	30 00
Half-inch patent planed	22 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	28 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	36 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	$ 5 00
Lath	3 25

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, ETC.

The following are the latest quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	9¾c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	10 c
Fancy brands from	8 @ 9 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10 @11 c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10
Litharge	9½@10
Selected zinc, ground in oil	@11
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11
Putty	4 @ 5
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gall, in bbls lots	38 @40

TIN PLATES, ETC.

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
IX, 10x14, charcoal	13 25
IC, 12x12, charcoal	11 50
IX, 12x12, charcoal	13 75
IC, 14x20, charcoal	11 25
IX, 14x20, charcoal	13 75
DC, 12½x17, charcoal	10 25
DX, 12½x17, charcoal	12 75
IC, 14x20, leaded	9 75
IX, 14x20, leaded	12 25
IC, 20x28, leaded	20 50
IX, 20x28, leaded	25 50
IC, 10x14, best coke	9 00

BROOM MARKET.

The following are the latest quotations

UNION FACTORY.

No. 2 Common Brooms	2 25
No. 3 Hurl Brooms	2 50
No. 4 Hurl Brooms	3 00
No. 5 Hurl Brooms	3 25
No. 6 Hurl Brooms	3 75
No. 3 Carpet Brooms	4 00
No. 4 Carpet Brooms	4 25
Fancy Parlor Brooms	4 00
Toy Brooms	1 50@2 00
Steamboat Brooms	3 50@4 50
Whisps, plain	1 25@1 75
Whisps, fancy	1 50@2 50

BOILERS and ENGINES

On hand and made to order for Rolling, Grist, Flaning Mills, Portable Saw Mills and Hoisting Engines, House Front Columns, Window Heads, Sash Weights and general Machine Castings. Also, dealers in Second-hand Boilers and Engines. Prompt attention given to repairing.

ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, Nos. 33 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny, Pa.

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$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. se18 1yW

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. au14 3mw

THE KILLING OF MRS. SMITH.

A PIECE OF GROSS AND CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.

RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST ON SATURDAY—A SOMEWHAT SINGULAR VERDICT.

(From The Daily Post of November 1.)

Coroner McCallin held an inquest in the case of Mrs. Virginia H. Smith, who was killed on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, at the outer depot, Allegheny, on Wednesday night. The testimony showed great and culpable negligence on the part of the persons in charge of engine No. 65, which ran over the deceased lady and caused her death.

The jury consisted of George B. Chalmers, Louis Steitz, Robert Morrow, Alex. Boyd, J. B. Wilson and J. Seibert.

The first witness sworn was Frank Carlin, a freight conductor, who was on the engine at the time of the killing. He testified that the engine was standing twenty feet west of the Washington street crossing, and waited some five minutes for a brakeman. Just as the passenger train was approaching and, slacking for the usual stop, the engine began to back west, and, after proceeding some sixty feet, was flagged down in consequence of the discovery that some one had been run over. The place is a regular stopping place, where passengers get on and off. When the passenger trains are standing still, shifting engines are also required to remain stationary. The killing occurred alongside the passenger train. There is no regular platform for passengers and they have to get on and off among the tracks.

D. Alexander, the engineer, testified to the same facts, and said that he had a red light hung up in the cab. It being dark he could not see the tracks to the rear of the engine.

D. Lloyd, fireman, C. Ross, brakeman, and J. Flahertey, brakeman, all of whom were on the engine, testified to the same facts, that the engine started just as the train was approaching and slacking, the idea being to pass the train before it came to a stand-still. The bell on the engine and the bell on the approaching train were both ringing, as is the custom. There was no light on the rear of the engine, and a red light hanging in the cab. C. Ross, the brakeman for whom the engine waited, first discovered the accident and stopped the engine.

All these witnesses agreed as to the starting of the engine just as the passenger train was approaching and checking up, and the circumstance of running over the lady directly opposite the train, which at that time had come to a stand still.

Henry H. Smith, husband of deceased, testified that on the evening of the occurrence he and Mrs. Smith left home shortly after seven o'clock to take the passenger train for the Federal street depot. They passed by engine No 65, which was standing near Washington street, and went up between the tracks to the point where it was his habit, and that of other passengers, to get aboard the train. The train had stopped, and they were just on the point of stepping on the second car when he looked around and saw the engine backing. He attempted to turn around to warn his wife, but before he could do so was struck and knocked down by the engine and Mrs. Smith was killed. At the time they were standing between the tracks, and he supposed Mrs. Smith shrank away from the train and thus got nearer to the track on which the engine was backing. He had no idea that the engine would back when the train had stopped. He had frequently got on the train at the same point and saw others do the same.

W. F. Ross, train dispatcher, testified that the rule was that when passenger trains stopped the shifting engines remained stationary, but were moved when trains were in motion. Mr. Ross showed a diagram of the tracks, but the jury decided to visit the scene of the tragedy, which they did. While the jury was at the place a passenger was nearly run over by an engine, as we have been informed. The following rather curious verdict was rendered by the jury:

An inquisition indented, taken at the Fifth ward, Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, on the 28th and 30th day of October, A. D., 1875, before me, William McCallin, Coroner of the county aforesaid, upon the view of the body of Mrs. V. H. Smith, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths and solemn affirmations of six good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who being sworn and affirmed, and charged to inquire, on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where and how, and after what manner the said Mrs. V. H. Smith came to her death, do say, upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, that the said Mrs. V. H. Smith, of the Fifth ward, city of Allegheny, came to her death on the evening of October 27th, 1875, by being struck and run over by engine No. 65, of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad at a point near the Washington street crossing, in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, where the deceased was waiting to take passage on the No. 4 Express train of said railroad, bound east. We also find that the deceased was on the wrong side to board the said train and that the railroad company are culpable in not having proper accommodations in the shape of a platform for the convenience and safety of passengers getting on and off trains.

OBITUARY.

(From The Daily Post of November 1.)

MRS. ALICE L. RAMSEY.

We are pained to announce the death of Mrs. Alice L, wife of William Ramsey, Esq., of the Commercial, which sad event occurred at her residence, No. 54 Second avenue, at ten o'clock last night. Mrs. Ramsey had been complaining for two weeks past, but did not appear to be seriously ill until Thursday morning last when she was suddenly attacked while at the breakfast table. She was conveyed to her room and Drs. Lemoyne and Kirg were summoned to her aid. All that loving friends and skillful medical attention could do in her behalf was cheerfully done, but notwithstanding she kept sinking so rapidly that her death was momentarily expected, and finally came to her relief at the time stated. The deceased was well known in this community, and was highly respected and greatly beloved for her many excellent qualities. She was a loving mother and a kind wife, and the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends and acquaintances will be extended to her bereaved husband. She was in the thirty-second year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the family burial grounds at Uniontown to-morrow upon the arrival of the mail train on the Connellsville road, from this city.

RUNAWAY AT SOHO.

(From The Daily Post of October 30.)

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a runaway occurred on Second avenue, at Soho, by which Mrs. G. Graff was seriously and most probably fatally injured. She was driving her milk wagon along the avenue when an approaching train of cars on the Connellsville road frightened the horse and he dashed madly out the avenue. In her fright Mrs. Graff was unable to manage the horse, and he dashed the vehicle against a lamp-post, when her left foot was caught between the two and the ankle was mashed almost to a jelly. Her right leg was also severely injured and she sustained other severe bruises from the effects of which she fainted. She was shortly afterwards removed to her home on Squirrel Hill, where her injuries were examined by Dr. Murdock, who decided that the left foot would have to be amputed. She sustained a very severe shock to her nervous system and the physician fears that the injuries may yet prove fatal.

THE COURTS

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

James Lightner was convicted of assault and battery on Daniel Brown.

Peter Smith plead nolo contendere to charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods, made by Rawdon Evans, and was sentenced nine months to the Work House.

William Dougherty was acquitted of a charge of stealing goods from the Connellsville Railroad.

Peter Smith, charged by John F. Gray with riot and assault and battery, plead guilty of the latter charge, and was sentenced three months to the Work House.

H. Lebrun plead nolo contendere to a charge of Sunday liquor selling made by John Myers.

Henry Krusa was convicted of a charge of malicious mischief in shooting James Cameron's dog, but was recommended to mercy.

James McCoy is on trial on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by John O'Neil.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Dunham, Austin & Co. vs. James McPhillamy; scire facias on a mechanics lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $347 40.

Gallagher vs. Negley & Co.; action for work done. Verdict for plaintiff for $33.

George Weisenberger vs. England & Bindley, owner, and John Huckestein; scire facias on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $115 with interest from November 2d, 1874.

A. C. Walker vs. L. H. Rugh, action for wages alleged to be due the son of plaintiff. Verdict for defendant.

Peter Koeling vs. Negley & Co.; action for work done. On trial.

Frederick Knoble vs. A. M. Barr et ux.; action for work done. Verdict for plaintiff for $45 50.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

James C. Young was appointed Judge, and Allen Patterson Inspector of Elections in the Second District of the Fourteenth ward, vice George Culp and Robert C. King, removed from the district.

William Briant, Sr., and Moses Chess were appointed Overseers of Election for Chartiers borough.

First National Bank of Nashville, Tennessee, vs. Richard S. Waring and Robert Dickey, executors of Isaiah Dickey, deceased. Verdict for plaintiff for $3,792 31.

Rev. James M. Cochins vs. Mrs. M. J. Hinds; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $261 36.

Henry Shaler vs. Wm. Badger; action to recover for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the obstruction of the right of way to an alley. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Jacob Kerner, bankrupt, Erie county. The rule on assignees to show cause why the sale of certain real estate should not be made subject to liens, was made absolute.

John Leary, of Erie county, bankrupt, an injuction was granted.

George W. Rockwell, the rule on the assignee to show cause why balance of the funds in Court should not be applied to certain judgment according to priority was made absolute and an order made for payment of same.

Henry A. Freyvogle, bankrupt. Argument of rule on assignee to show cause why a certain order of sale should not be set aside. Decision reserved.

M'Comer, Ullman & Co., creditor, vs. C. H. Bangler & Co., debtors, Somerset county. The case was submitted to a jury, and a verdict was rendered that the facts set forth in the petition were true.

Whitney, Cook & Co., creditors, vs William C. Slaughterbeck, Allegheny. The case was continued at the costs of the petition creditors and reference to Register was ordered.

Simmons & Co. et al. vs. Thos. J. Fearl, bankrupt, is still on trial.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Joseph McCoy, a South Side policeman, was convicted of felonious assault and battery in shooting John O'Neill, but recommended to mercy.

John Bader et al., charged by Martin Schaffner and Henry Granville, with riot were allowed a nolle pros.

James Harrison was convicted of assault and battery.

David Meldrum was acquitted of a charge of horse stealing.

Charles Schmitz is on trial on a charge of false pretense.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the cases of Peter Koeling vs. Negley & Co., and of Clemence Huber vs. same defendants, the defendants plead surprise and the causes were continued.

Jas. H. Graham, Esq., was appointed Auditor in the case of Weiter Bros. vs. Casper Fath.

William Shreiber vs. Negley & Co., verdict for defendants. This was an action to recover the value of work done in mining coal. The defendants claimed that plaintiff entered into an agreement with them whereby he was to work for them one year for certain wages specified. The defendants agreed to pay the plaintiff a contingent sum, provided he complied with all the terms of the agreement. They allege that he did not comply with it, but joined a strike and refused to work for them. Afterwards another agreement was made in which it was expressly stipulated that in case plaintiff should cease to work for defendants before the expiration of a year; the whole amount of percentage retained by defendants and all moneys due and unpaid at the date plaintiff should cease to work, should be forfeited to defendants. They allege that he did stop working before the time fixed. The plaintiff claimed that he did not read nor understand the second agreement which he signed.

John D. W. White, through E. Kelly, agent vs B. Breitweisser. An action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $54 88.

George Weisenberger vs. England & Bindley. Defendants made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

The only case on trial was that of Henry Shaler vs. Wm. Badger which was concluded. Verdict for plaintiff for $25.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The following cases were continued: Eaton & Cole et al., vs. E. M. Lockwood nd John B. Jackson et al., vs. J. M. Gazzam et al. The assignee of House, bankrupt, of Washington county, against M. H. Kline; Same against Samuel Hazlett; Same vs. Wm. Hornish; Assignees of Miller & Co., bankrupts vs. G. J. Roberts.

Wm. J. Clark, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, petition for discharge was presented, and the usual order made for a final hearing.

Henry A. Freyvogel, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The petition of Mary McCullough, et al., creditors for payment of certain rent, &c., was referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Certain creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy against Baldwin, Marquis & Co., debtors, of Pittsburgh. The usual order was issued.

Samuel Glass, debtor, Pittsburgh. Certain creditors were allowed to intervene for their claims.

Simmons & Co. vs. Thomas J. Fearl, debtor, Luzerne county. Still on trial.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Jacob McMarlin, convicted of felonious assault and battery on James H. Evans, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs and to undergo a term of twenty-four hours imprisonment in the county jail. The defendant is a constable of McKeesport, and was in the act of arresting defendant on a charge of assault and battery, the defendant fled. The officer, its seems, fired, intending to frighten him and not to hurt, but the ball lodged in Evans' back. The Judge severely reprimanded McMarlin, and informed him that he must not fire a pistol even to frighten a prisoner unless said prisoner had been guilty of a grave felony, and the necessities of the case were urgent.

Charles A. Schmitz was acquitted of a charge of false pretentse and the costs were divided between them and the prosecutor, John Kafer.

Henry Krusa, convinced of malicious mischief, charged by James Cameron, but recommended to mercy, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

Jarrett Lightner, convicted of simple assault and battery, was fined ten dollars and costs Daniel Brown prosecutor.

A nole pros. was allowed in the case of H. Lebrum, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday; on oath of John Myers, defendant's counsel having filed the plea of nolo contendere by mistake.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Jane P. Wilson vs. Henry Wilson, J. S. Wallace, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

East Deer township was allowed to borrow money for school purposes.

In the matter of the petition of Melchoir Varner, to perpetuate testimony as to lost deed, supœna ordered to issue.

Samuel H. Jacobus vs. Mark W. Watson. Preliminary injunction granted restraining defendant from erecting a stable in the rear of a lot in the First ward, Allegheny, without putting up a blind wall shutting off from plaintiff's lot.

Emma Bertha Weiss vs. Frederick Weiss. Final decree of divorce granted.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

Sarah Klinginsmith vs. Isaac Klinginsmith. J. C. Newmyer, Esq., appointed commissioner to take testimony.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Elizabeth Miller vs. Cyrus Miller.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Theodore Kestner to John P. Beech, Col. Wm. Espy and E. G. Krehan were appointed appraisers.

Geo. C. Giles vs. Wm. J. Quinn et al. Rule granted on John A. Nichol to show cause why the assignment to him should not be stricken off.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

John Mueller et al. George Schmidt appointed guardian.

Estate of John Anderson. Petition of administrator for leave to sell real estate for payments of debts. Citation granted to show cause, returnable November 6th.

Estate of Wm. Eicher, deceased. In the matter of the citation to executors, the time for return was extended until November 6.

James Campbell et al. J. B. Finley appointed guardian.

John and Jane Featherstone, minors James McCaffrey appointed guardian.

Estate of J. W. Johnson, deceased. Decree of sale made for November 26th, at ten o'clock A. M.

Fred. H. King et al. B. H. Gubbers appointed guardian.

Alex. M'Lean et al. Margaret M. M'Lean appointed guardian.

Putnam Anawalt, minor. Geo. H. Keyser appointed guardian.

Estate of Aaron B. West, deceased. Leave granted administratrix to withdraw petition to mortgage real estate.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

D. M. Armor, trustee, vs. Samuel Glass, debtor, of Pittsburgh. Debtor having filed an answer to the creditors' petition denying that the statutory number and amount of debtor's creditors have joined in these proceedings, the matter was referred to Register Harper to ascertain the facts and report.

Schaal, Hoveler & Co., Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Petition of Catherine Kurtz for an allowance for rent referred to Register Harper.

James W. Adams, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The Register reported recommending the payment of D. C. Harrington for compensation for services confirmed, and the assignee was ordered to pay the same.

George Crawford & Co., bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An argument was heard on a motion for an injunction. The injunction was refused.

Esdras Howell, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Election of C. H. Wells reported and approved.

James Morrison, of Luzerne county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

The case of Simmons & Co. vs. Thomas J. Fearl, debtor, Somerset county, is still on trial.

COURT NOTES.

(From The Daily Post of October 30.)

Messrs. Weir & Gibson yesterday entered suit on behalf of Frederick H. Eggers, in Common Pleas Court No. 1, against Elizabeth Hall, for damages for trespass. The defendant is charged with forcibly taking possession of a top buggy worth $300, and refusing to surrender it. A capias was issued, and bail fixed at $500.

Thomas Glaze brought suit in the same Court against B. F. Baldwin. He claims that in June last he rented a shop on Railroad street near Twenty-eighth street, Twelfth Ward, from defendant, by verbal agreement, for twenty dollars a month, the lease to continue at least a year from June 1st; that he had made extensive preparations for manufacturing Smith's anvils, when, in September, the defendant ejected him from the shop, exposed his tools, machinery and stock to the weather, and damaged him to the amount of $5,000.

Peter M. McGurk also entered suit in the same Court against G. Corey and Wm. Fawcett, to recover damages for alleged conspiracy. It is claimed that the defendants entered into a conspiracy for the purpose of injuring the plaintiff in reputation, in person, and in furtherance of said design, accused him of arson, before a magistrate, on which charge he was tried in the Criminal Court, and was acquitted. Mr. McGurk, it will be remembered, was acquitted on a charge of having fired a number of buildings at Braddock's Field. Damages are laid at $10,000.

(From The Daily Post of November 1.)

William Snyder, the colored Allegheny letter thief, after two months' meditation, has concluded that in his case confession will be good for the soul, or at least have a tendency to lighten his temporal punishment. Accordingly, on Saturday, he addressed a letter to U. S. Attorney Reed, stating that he did not want to put the aforesaid official to any trouble and would plead guilty without the useless formality of a trial. Our readers will recollect that in August last Snyder called at the Second National Bank in Allegheny and presented to the cashier a letter containing four drafts which had been mailed at the bank officials for New York where they were to be collected. He also produced a letter purporting to have been written by a man residing at Harrisburg, who, while on his death bed, confessed that he had stolen the letter from the Allegheny office, and desired his friend Wm. Snyder to return it to the bank. Snyder thought he should at least receive a medal for his "honesty," if not a more substantial reward. The officers of the bank, however, thought the story lacked the requisite thickness and had William arrested. During Saturday afternoon Mr. Reed visited the prisoner and had a conference with him. The result was Snyder was allowed to plead guilty and was remanded for sentence. He is about nineteen years of age. His father lives in Harrisburg.

This day two weeks is the time set for the trial of Lansbur in the U. S. Circuit Court, before Judge McKennan. It will be recollected that he is charged with murder while resisting a military draft in Clearfield county during the war.

THE BIG BONANZA BANQUET.

BELSHAZZAR BANQUETS WHILE CYRUS IS AT THE GATE.

THE GORGEOUS GLORIES OF THE LINCOLN CLUB PALACE—A BLAZE OF DIAMONDS AND A ROYAL ENTERTAINMENT—THE NABOBS AND BEGUMS OF INDIA, AND ALL THE ORIENT OUTDONE.

(From The Daily Post of October 29.)

No workingman choosing to accept the responsibility of the invitation to attend the *soiree dansants* at the Lincoln Club Rooms on Smithfield street, last night, we detailed a young man for the special duty of writing it up, which he does in the following ornate style:

Upon being ushered into the rooms we were nearly overwhelmed with the blaze of magnificence that burst upon our gaze. To describe what we saw is next to impossible. The floor, to begin with, is an unrivalled piece of workmanship, being laid in mosaics of satin-wood, birds-eye maple and burl-walnut, polished till it shines like a mirror, and costing $25 per square foot. The walls and ceilings are richly frescoed in the most charming colors and in the most magnificent and elaborate designs. The brackets, pendants, chandaliers and candlebra are either of solid gold or heavily plated, while the window brackets are of solid gold enameled and the curtain holders are composed of immense sapphires, opalesques and rubies.

Twelve buhl tables, with their supports and sides inlaid with mother-of-pearl and satin wood, are arranged on the four sides of the main *salon*, while the other rooms are supplied with marble tables. Six ormolu jardenierres, crusted with rubies and onyx and inlaid with pearl, also occupy the main *salon*. Everywhere were the most rare and beautiful exotics, boquets, and the richest treasures of the herbarium, among which alabaster fountains were playing highly scented rose-water, while gold censers gave out the attar of roses and violets, and all the rare fragrance of the Gardens of Guliston and Araby the Blest.

The drapings of the windows are gorgeous beyond description. Crimson satin lambrequins, lined with subdued pink, depend from deeply moulded gilt cornices, each supported by three golden eagles with chatelaines. The curtains, four yards deep, are of the finest lace, and a connoisseur places the cost of draping each of the six great windows at $2,000, or $12,000 in all.

Each guest was received by card, carried on a gold salver by the outer doorkeeper to the inner doorkeeper, and carried by the latter on a pure crystal card tray to Mr. Thomas H. Phelps, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, and audited by Messrs. Negley, Bigelow and Magee, stamped with a pearl monogram "L. C." in a silver wreath, and returned to the outer door. Each guest was dressed in full evening costume, with toilets of almost fabulous cost. It was hard to tell which wore the most diamonds and precious gems, the ladies or the gentlemen. All were in a perfect blaze. The value of the diamonds worn was put at $350,000, while the value of the other precious stones, with their settings, was placed at $150,000.

The feast itself was one of more than royal magnificence, each guest being attended by a colored waiter dressed in black broadcloth, white satin vest, with silk apron, and pearl-colored kid gloves. The frames of the tables, as were the chairs, were of solid mahogony, while the tops were composed of alternate strips of satin wood and sandal wood. The table covers were of the most priceless linen, with embroidered scarlet silk borders ten inches deep, with napkins to match. Gold and sevres vases were filled with table flowers, and the China was of the rarest pattern. Gold goblets, crusted with diamonds, rubies and sapphires, took the place of glasses. All the upholstery was of the richest satin, in pink, blue and gold, and the tapestry of priceless brocade, fringed with lace.

The *carte de table* was printed on white satin, with a crimson border deeply embossed and overlaid with silver *fleur de lys* supporting golden bees, humming birds and butterflies, with a large Oriental pearl in each of the four corners. The menu itself, printed in gold letters, comprised all the rarest delicacies known to the *art de cuisine*, but we are unable to give it, as each *carte de table* cost $250, and our reporter did not have the greenbacks to entitle him to one. The wine list embraced wines that would have tempted Chiron or Sidonian Astarte, and were of the vintages of '37 and '40.

When the tables were cleared away the dancing began, to the rarest music, furnished by an orchestra imported from New York at a cost of $10,000. In the midst of the music and dancing, the glitter of diamonds and pearls, and the shimmer of satins and laces, the flowers and odors filled the guests with the enchanting languors of Paradise, and they seemed to be in another sphere, superior to this dull, cold, every day world.

Outside, the ragged little match girls were trying to earn a loaf of bread, and within a radius of five miles of this gorgeous scene, 10,000 idle workingmen were wondering where to-day's dinner was to come from.

SO PREVALENT AND SO FATAL HAS CONSUMPTION become, that it is now everywhere dreaded as the great scourge of humanity. And yet, in their formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily relieved and controlled by resorting promptly to Dr Jayne's Expectorant—a curative specially adapted to soothe and strengthen the Bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy for Asthma, and also for Coughs and Colds.

WSM&W

STATE TANNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Tanners' Association of Pennsylvania will hold their semi-annual meeting in the Senate Chamber commencing on Tuesday, November 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will continue until Wednesday evening. The first session will be devoted to hearing reports of committees and transacting routine business of the organization. The sessions on Tuesday evening and Wednesday will be devoted to the discussion of questions of practical interest to manufacturers of leather.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers, the voice is changed and has a nasal twang, the breath is offensive, smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, mental depression, hacking cough, and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are, however, likely to be present in any one case. There is no disease more common than Catarrh, and none less understood by physicians.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

Is, beyond all comparison, the most preparation for Catarrh ever discovered. Under the influence of its mild, soothing and healing properties, the disease soon yields. The Golden Medical Discovery should be taken to correct the blood, which is always at fault, and to act specifically upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied *warm* with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche—the only instrument by which fluids can be perfectly injected to all the passages and chambers of the nose from which discharges proceed.

These medicines are sold by druggists.

tu.th&s

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

ANOTHER BIG CROWD.

TEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX TICKETS SOLD DURING THE FORENOON—LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED, ETC.

[From The Daily Post of October 30.]

Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather yesterday the attendance was very large, almost eleven thousand tickets being sold during the forenoon.

STOCK AWARDS.

The following premiums were awarded at the Stock exhibition on Wednesday. The Judges were Messrs. W. Holmes, J. Gilchrist and J. M. O'Donnell:

FAT SHEEP.

Long wool, two years, Wilson Ormsby; first premium.

Long wool, two years, P. Quinette; second premium.

Middle Sheepshire, one year, Wilson Ormsby; first premium.

Middle Sheepshire, one year, Wilson Ormsby; second premium.

Middle Sheepshire, two years, Wilson Ormsby; first premium.

Middle Sheepshire, one year, Wilson Ormsby; first premium.

Cross breed, two years, Wilson Ormsby; first premium.

Ram, two years, Wilson Ormsby; first premium.

Ram, two years, P. Quinette; second premium.

Three ewes, two years, P. Quinette; second premium.

Three ewes, two years, Wilson Ormsby; first premium.

Three ewes, one year, Wilson Ormsby; first premium.

Three lambs,—— ——, P. Quinette; first premium.

Ram, two years, James Rodgers; first premium.

Ram, one year, Wilson, Ormsby; first premium.

Three ewes, two years, James Rodgers; first premium.

Three ewes, one year, James Rodgers; first premium.

Three lambs, one year, James Rodgers; first premium.

Three Southdown, C. F. Emrich, no award.

FINE WOOL.

Ram, two years, William A. Harriot, first premium.

Ram, one year, William A. Harriot, first premium.

Three ewes, three years, William A. Harriot, first premium.

Three ewes, one year, William A. Harriot, first premium. The judges were Messrs. J. M. Lafferty, J. A. Drexler and Enoch McCreary. In the several classes as above, Mr. Ormsby, of Sharpsville, Pa., received nine first premiums and one second; Mr. Quinette received one first and three seconds; Mr. Rodgers four first and Mr. Harriot, of Oakdale, five first.

SWINE.

Breeding sow, two years, C. F. Emerich, first premium.

Twin pigs, six months, C. F. Emerich, first premium.

Breeding sow, two years, C. F. Emerich, second premium.

Breeding sow, two years, G. M. Evans, first premium.

Sow one year, C. F. Emerich, first premium

Sow pig, six months, G. W. Evans, first premium.

Five pigs, six months, G. W. Evans, first premium.

CITY FINANCES.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING OCTOBER.

We are indebted to Controller Snodgrass for an early copy of his monthly report, showing the receipts and expenses of the city during October. Following is the report:

RECEIPTS:

Diamond markets	$ 1,434 79
Fifth Ward market	12 00
Fifth avenue market	25 40
South Side market	450 00
Street engineering	155 61
City weigh scales	392 98
South Side wharf	300 00
Interest, bank balances	1,398 64
Building inspection	175 00
City gauging	145 27
Weighing coal, private scales	148 70
Outstanding taxes	57,036 63
Streets, grading and paving	12,404 44
Vehicle licenses	224 45
Water works	182 90
Mayor's office—Hon. W. C. McCarthy	2,296 40
Street and sewer improvement fund under 50 per cent ord	8,768 76
Streets, grading and paving, South Side	506 44
Streets, improvement under the Penn avenue act	72,979 25
Attorney's commissions—T. S. Bigelow	1,289 97
Sinking Fund, under Penn ave. act	1,820 00
	$162,230 36

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$ 22,232 39
Salaries	1,258 29
Printing	351 20
Fire Department	12,706 53
Police	16,779 14
Water works	7,247 39
Streets	10,231 44
Pittsburgh Gas Co	12,935 46
Diamond markets	507 50
East End Gas Co	4,210 30
City property	776 09
Finance Fund	339 37
Fifth Ward market	25 00
City Hall, furnishing, cleaning and repairs	374 00
Roads	4 213 03
Surveys	945 00
Water extension	17,202 80
Water extension, loan interest	20,191 50
Fifth avenue market	85 00
Street and Sewer improvements	2,471 39
South Side market	126 33
South Side wharf	280 83
Equalization	527 0
South Side Gas Co	2,074 29
West Pittsburgh Gas Co	2,128 96
Streets and Sewers, under 50 per cent ord	13,138 49
Borough Bonds retired—Birmingham	810 39
Borough Bonds retired—Temperanceville	5,040 62
Streets and Sewers, South Side,	506 44
	$160,607 17
Balance in treasury, Oct. 1, 1875.	71,333 25
Receipts for October, 1875	162,23 036
Total	233,563 61
Disbursements in October, 1875.	16),607 17
Balance in treasury Nov. 1, 1875	72,956 44

Deposited in City Depositories:

Duquesne Bank	24,318 82
United Savings Bank	24 318 81
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	24,318 81
	$ 72,956 44

TEETH FILLED WITHOUT PAIN.

Those who know the horrors endured by the patient under the drills, scrapers; excavators and gougers of the dentist during the process of preparing the cavity in a tooth for filling, will be overjoyed to learn that Dr. Quincy A. Scott has introduced the new and delightful feature of filling teeth without pain, and while the patient is in a conscious condition. When it comes to the point, all are timid about their teeth, and we have no doubt Dr. Scott will be overrun with those who prefer pleasure to pain. The Doctor is one of the finest operators in America, and his fillings will last and preserve the teeth for life. His prices are *very* moderate for first class work.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

CONTROLLER BROWN'S REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

City Controller Brown, of Allegheny, makes the following report of the financial condition of the city on the 30th day of October, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

City taxes, &c	$ 20,608 06
Markets	1,464 57
Diamond scales	336 11
Second Ward scales	284 64
Fourth Ward scales	25 91
Wharves and landings	247 65
Inspector wood and bark	228 09
Fines and forfeitures	400 65
Delinquent taxes	6,200 09
Regulation of lots	180 00
Board of Health	100 00
Sundry sources	194 50
Interest on unexpended balances	418 92
Grading and paving	4,135 02
Sewer construction	3,131 00
Opening and widening streets	1,785 78
Street permits	86 00
U. S. postoffice department	400 00
Water rents per meter	242 81
Water rents new buildings	100 00
Sale of ferrules	108 00
Poor Fund No. 1	222 67
Poor Fund No. 2	5,115 29
Total	$46,015 76

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	3,404 02
Fire department	3,925 24
Streets	2,675 65
Wharves and landings	94 34
Surveys	166 99
Police	3,802 88
Contingent fund	315 20
Water works	16,632 70
Gas	4,876 25
Sinking fund	5,097 65
City property	50 86
Grading and paving streets	3,823 20
Sewers	4,186 73
Board of Health	112 00
Park Commissioners	1,032 20
Interest on sewer bonds	4,952 50
Special assessment for opening and widening streets	916 36
Interest on park bonds	2,940 00
Markets	199 95
Poor Fund No. 1	3,027 82
Poor Fund No. 2	6,275 00
Sewer Fund No. 2	11,001 98
Total	$79,509 52
Balance in treasury Oct. 1st	112,873 39
Receipts for October	46,015 76
Total	158,889 15
Disbursements for October	79,509 52
Balance on hand Nov. 1. 1875.	79,379 63
Total	158,889 15

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

Deposited in City Depositories.. 79,379 63

COUNTY REGISTER'S REPORT.

WILLS PROBATED AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED IN OCTOBER.

Register Gray makes the report of business done during October:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
William Ihmsen	Jennie Ihmsen and F B Swearingen.
Frank Snyder, Jr	Rachael Snyder.
Thomas S Ingram	Arthur Ingram.
Franziaka Eugler	Philip Hoerr.
Carolina Hinnerman	Frank Hinnerman.
Henry Herz	Fredericka Herz.
David Evans	Mary Evans.
John Lindner	George Gilleg and Wilhelm Burghard.
Andrew Burke	J Maslin Cooper.
John Ostermaier	Cath Ostermaier and John Froelich.
Ludwig Schiler	Anna C Schiler.
Jos Messerly	Elizabeth Messerly.
John Simmendinger	B'g't Simmendinger.
Mary Fitzgerald	Mary Ann Weigel.
Jane Flower	
Margaret McCann	
Wm. Ewing, Sr.	W E Riddle and Wm H Ewing.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrators.	Bond.
John B Davis	Hannah E Davis	$ 5,000
Edw'd Stevens	George F Comly	500
Sam'l Marshall	E E Galbreth	100
Wm T Gazzam	Eliza Gazzam	1,000
Robt Smith	Andrew Smith	1,500
P Steinhauser	Henry Lisfeld	300
John Snyder	Amelia Stutze	500
Susan M'Intyre	James M'Intyre	2,000
John Morgan	David Morgan	200
Wm Harper	B C Christy	10,000
Mary E Hare	Jno H Hare	2,000
Jas Campbell	E Campbell and Geo Neely	4,000
R H Robinson	Jos Robinson	200
Wm Reno	B F Reno	2,000
Allen Ramsey	Sarah J Ramsey	100
Louisa Sheak	Jno Hamilton	2,000
W H Brown	S S Brown and J M Schoonmaker	1,000,000
Jno Sellheim	C Selheim and T R Tolley	5,000
A Jackson	D F Jackson	5,000
T Bennett	W L Bennett	2,000
Alex Watson	H M Watson	600
Mary Hart	E P Pearson	200
K E Anawalt	W Stillwagon	2,000

THE IRON WORKERS.

THE PUDDLERS VS. MANUFACTURERS—A TEMPORARY COMPROMISE EFFECTED—THE PRICE FOR PUDDLING TO BE $5 PER TON.

[From The Daily Post of November 1.]

The conference committees from the Puddlers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association held another meeting at the rooms of the latter organization on Fourth avenue on Saturday evening for the purpose of settling finally the differences in regard to the price of puddling. The manufacturers were represented by Messrs. B. F. Jones, J. I. Bennett, A. M. Byers and James Lewis, and the puddlers by Messrs. Joseph Bishop, Miles Humphreys, Harris, McAnillish and Williams.

It will be remembered that at the former meeting the manufacturers made two propositions, each for $4 50, and on certain conditions. The puddlers rejected these, and in turn offered to work at $5, which the manufacturers would not agree to. Then the manufacturers offered $4 75 per ton. The session of the conference committees commenced at half past seven and continued until after eleven o'clock, the puddlers refusing the latter offer. It was finally agreed that the price per ton shall be $5 for the next thirty days, after which it will be regulated in accordance with prices paid in the East. It is reported that this agreement was arrived at under a difference of opinion in regard to the rates for boiling prevailing in the East, and that during the thirty days while the compromise price is to obtain, an investigation will be made to ascertain whether the eastern rates are $4 50 per ton, as claimed by the manufacturers or $5 per ton as claimed by the puddlers. At the expiration of thirty days another conference is to be held

BATTLE OF THE MONEY BAGS.

REIGHARD TAKES A TUSSEL WITH MACKEY. — A HOME-THRUST ON MACKEY'S WAY OF NOT TESTIFYING — REVIEW OF THE TREASURY SYSTEM — A SHORT, SHARP AND SPICY EPISTLE

Hon. R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer—

Sir: You have chosen to address a letter to myself through the public press in which you attempt to answer some very important questions which the committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman, were very desirous to hear you fully explain when they subpœaned you and the ex-State Treasurers to appear before them at Harrisburg and Philadelphia. That you have chosen to write a letter instead of answering under oath seems strange. If your letter is a full answer, why should you refuse to be sworn? You could have made the same statement under oath, and if you have given the whole truth in your letter, if you had nothing to conceal then, you might have rejoiced at the opportunity of vindicating your character before a Legislative committee, some of whom are your political friends. Surely it is not fair to yourself, if your accounts are correct, to hide behind a technical objection. You say, "the failure of witnesses to respond to your (the committee's) process is accounted for by the utter absence of any lawful or constitutional warrant for the powers your committee usurped." Do you not remember that it was appointed by the lower House of the General Assembly—that body who has the sole Constitutional power of impeaching yourself for the grave offenses which almost daily have been charged up on you by the pubpress of the country? Do you not know that the committee was appointed to ascertain the truth or falsity of those charges? Certainly the public at large, or the body to which the committee must report, and to which you are amenable, will not be convinced of your official career by any ex-parte statements you make, so long as you refuse to be sworn or to submit the books and papers of the State Treasury to the examination of an expert accountant. You virtually admit that $3,400,000 were taking from the sinking fund and, you say, paid out in the general expense account. You omit, however all mention of the amendment to the Constitution of 1838, which provides that "unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of $5,000,000." The statement of the committee was that from about 1856 to 18 [illegible] $3,400,000 had been unlawfully taken from the sinking fund. This was during a time of profound peace. Under what pretext could $3,400,000 of the sinking fund possibly be used, during these years, for any other purpose than the payment of the public debt? You say, it was a part of the general expense account. But why should the Constitution be thus ruthlessly disregarded? Certainly, if yourself or predecessors had refused to divert any portion of the sinking fund from its constitutional uses, you would have compelled a corresponding reduction of the general expenses of the State government—a thing greatly to be desired—and at the same time, reduced the debt $3,400,000 lower than you have. In your letter you give a statement of the amount of money you claim to have applied to the paying of interest on the public debt, during the years from 1864 to 1874. If you present that to vindicate yourself and predecessors from the charge of having taken credit for paying more interest than the State debt bore, the whole overcharge being $1 123 3/4 65, you should have accompanied it with two other important items. You fail to show what the State debt was or what the interest on it actually amounted to during that time. How can it be determined whether the table of interest paid, which you present, indicates you, while [illegible] the important factors in the calculation are omitted. You mask the same ommission in answering the charge of having taken $121,427.95 from the State in the purchase of gold to pay interest on the gold-bearing bonds. You show how much gold you purchased, but do not exhibit the amount of the gold debt nor the interest it bore. The charge of having received interest on public deposits you do not deny, which is creditable to your character for truth, neither do you allege that one cent thus received was ever paid into the State Treasury. Your failure to supply the large balance on hand quarterly in the liquidation of the public debt you do not even deign to notice. But at least $1,200,000 have been lost to the tax-payers thereby. The charges of the committee were tabulated, as follows:

Unlawfully taken from the sinking fund	$3,400,000 00
Interest on public deposits	1,400,000 00
Overcharge in interest account	1,123,301 65
Overcharge in gold premiums	121,427 95
Total	$6,044,728 60

After reading your letter I am less astonished than before that you defy a committee of the House, refuse to obey its process and to answer under oath any of the above charges. Your allegation of political bias on the part of the committee is wholly gratuitous, as the investigation and report of the committee did begin with William V. McGrath, and if the facts and figures implicated him less than any other State Treasurer, that was beyond the control of the committee.

Yours, respectively,
O. H. REIGHARD
Chairman Investigating Committee.
WILLIAMSPORT, October 28, 1875.

DISGUST OF A LEADING REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

[Rochester Democrat.]

We pause in the campaign to express our profound regret at the very unfortunate appointment of a Secretary of the Interior which the President has seen fit to make. The country needed and expected a man, whose public services and whose private character would guarantee a faithful, economical and efficient administration of the affairs of the department—one who might be trusted to lift its conduct to the same exalted level of integrity as that to which Messrs. Bristow, Pierrepont and Jewell have respectively raised that of their own departments. The country needed and expected a peer of these gentlemen—and it receives Zach Chandler. The opinion of the best portion of the Republican press and party, concerning the new Secretary, has been so frequently and so consistently expressed that its repetition is uncalled for. It is not a favorable opinion of the man or of his methods of action. It is but a few months since he, repudiated by a portion of the best Republicans of Michigan, was remanded to the shades of private life; and here he is, by the favor of the President, a member of the Cabinet. The effect of this mistake of the Executive upon the country and the Republican party, we do not care to forecast. Sufficient is it to say, that it will not be an inspiration. The most charitable wish that can be vouchsafed, is, that the new Secretary may disappoint the fears which will be freely indulged in by his own political friends.

The Committee recently sent to Philadelphia by the Louisville Board or Trade has made a report recommending merchants and manufacturers to display their goods at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. No definite action has as yet been taken, but it is very probable that displays of tobacco, minerals, whisky, cement, &c., will be made.

THE COURTS

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Neal McCombs and Mary Bowers, charged with selling liquor without license, were allowed a nolle pros.

Ann Harrigan was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief and the costs divided between her and the prosecutor, Jacob Joseph.

Jacob Welkercher plead nolo contendere to a charge of assault and battery preferred by John Prinz. John also entered a similar plea to a charge of malicious mischief made by Jacob, and each were sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

J. K. Lanahan vs. Hannah Friel, administratrix. Verdict for plaintiff for $342 42.

A verdict for $114 15 was returned for plaintiff in the case of Milton McKee vs. R. C. Howard.

R. B. Petty, Esq., was appointed auditor in the matter of account of Madison Bailey, trustee of creditors of Cornell & Werling.

A. A. McQuire and T. M. Gillespie were appointed overseers of election in the First district, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Thomas McCoort and Kerr Coleman in the Third district, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; Patrick C. Dean and William M. Lewis in the Second district, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; and Thos. Breen and E. J. Taylor in the Second district, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

E. Frauenheim, administrator, vs. Clemence Modispacker. Verdict for defendant.

Hamilton Shepard and John J. O'Donnell were appointed overseers in the Fifth district, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; Geo. Scott and Andrew J. Bigley in the First district, Twenty-fourth ward, and John Burke and Reynolds Payne in the Second district, Twenty-fourth ward.

A verdict for plaintiff for $229 50 was returned in the case of Fred. Brown vs. J. M. Willard.

In the case of Dunham, Austin & Co. vs. Valentine J. Voelker, garnishee of Moore & Quinn, the jury found for plaintiff with costs, and that the defendant had in his hands subject to the attachment $650, being more than sufficient to pay the claim.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Levi, bankrupt. The petition of the Enterprise Building and Loan Association of Scranton, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

Joseph Schelling, bankrupt, Luzerne county. A similar order was made on the petition of H. Lowenstein.

The Nation Trust Co., debtor. The restraining order against Foster & Struthers, so modified as to allow them to proceed to obtain a verdict in the County Courts.

William Pore vs. the Mahoning Iron Company. A jury having found that the facts were true, the debtors were adjudged bankrupts, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

Wm. B. Barton, debtor. An order was made directing J. B. Kemp to deliver to Barton all books relating to his business, or show cause for contempt. A creditors meeting on the 16th inst., before Register Harper, was also order to consider a proposition for settlement.

England & Bindley et al. vs. Wm. F. Casey. Hearing on an application for an injunction fixed for the 5th inst., and in the meantime restraining Wm. Woolslayer from interfering with the property of the debtor.

Simmons & Co. vs. Thomas J. Fearl. The jury found the facts set forth in creditor's petition true.

Nation Trust Co., debtors. The return day on the rule for an adjudication was extended to the 15th inst.

Fred Fetor, bankrupt, Warren county. An injunction was granted against Lewis Drager et al.

Joseph L. Lytle & Co., Pittsburgh, filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Harper.

William Rogers and Thomas J. Burchfield, partners as Rogers and Burchfield, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and the usual order was made.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

ARGUMENTS.

The Allegheny county list was resumed and the following cases argued.

Baum vs Humphries argued by Brown, for plaintiff in error and Miller contra.

Thorne et al. vs. Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., argued by Purviance and Wier for plaintiffs in error and C. B. Smith contra.

Cote and wife's appeal argued by Robt. Woods and Austin for appellants and Bell for appellees.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

Wilson Laird vs. Joseph McCarter for the use of W. L. Scott. Common Pleas of Erie. Proceedings affirmed.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company vs. J. L. Greenwood and wife. Judgment affirmed.

The Queen's Insurance Company vs. Elias Harris. Common Pleas of Venango, Judgment affirmed.

James E. Brown vs. Bennett Dobbs et al. Common Pleas of Forest county. Judgment affirmed.

Overseers of the Poor of Rose township vs. Overseers of the Poor of Clover township. Common Pleas of Jefferson county. Order of the Court below affirmed at the costs of the plaintiff in error.

Henry McConnell's executors vs. Wm. Aldrich. Common Pleas of Erie. Judgment affirmed.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company vs. Benjamin Avery. Common Pleas of Erie. Judgement affirmed.

Martin Williams vs. Shields Bros. Common Pleas of Clarion. Judgment affirmed.

W. E. Croswell vs. Harrison Jones. Common Pleas of Erie. Decree affirmed dismissing the plaintiff's bill, and the plaintiff's appeal ordered to be dismissed and that he pay the costs.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company vs. John D. Stranahan. Common Pleas of Erie. Judgment affirmed.

John McClaughlin vs. City of Corry. Common Pleas of Erie. Judgment affirmed.

Wm. H. Lowry vs. James W. Guthrie et al. Common Pleas of Clarion county. Judgment affirmed.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. John D. Stranahan. Common Pleas of Erie. Judgment affirmed.

A special allocatur was refused in the case of Commonwealth vs. James Egan, from Westmoreland county. The defendant below was acquitted of a charge of assault, the jury finding that he was insane, whereupon the Judge sent him to Dixmont, and afterwards, on application and examination of the case by a commission appointed, declined to discharge him.

MURRAY AND MYERS' CASE.

William Murray and Frederick Myers vs. the Commonwealth; error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county.

The argument for the plaintiff in error rests on the assumption that the Assistant and Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas learned in the law in the county of Allegheny, had, before the adoption of the new constitution, no power to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer, for the trial of homicide cases, in the absence of the President Judge. This, however, is unfounded, as will be seen upon referring to the acts of 26th of March, 1859, (P. L. 233, and 11th of April, 1862, P. L. 448,) creating the offices of Assistant and Associate Judges for this county, and the act of 4th of May, 1865, (P. L. 842,) conferring certain powers upon them. Under the last act any two of the Judges may sit in the Oyer and Terminer Court for the trial of homicide cases. Sections eight and nine of the fifth article of the new constitution in question, with the act of 27th of February, 1875, confer full power upon the several Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas Nos. 1 and 2, in Allegheny county, to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of cases. The cases of the Commonwealth vs. Zephon, (8 N. & S., 85); Commonwealth vs. Kilpatrick, (7 Casey 198), and *in re* application of Judges of the Eighth and Tenth Districts, (14 P. F. Smith, 33), vindicate fully the legislation enabling Associate Judges, learned in the law, to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of homicide cases in the absence of the President Judge.

The amendment of the indictment from "October," 1874, to "November," 1874, is justified by the thirteenth section of the act of 31st of March, 1860, relating to the criminal procedure, especially when read in connection with the powers of amendment set forth in the eleventh and twelfth sections. A clause in the thirteenth section reads thus: "Or in the name or description of any matter or thing whatsoever therein named or described." The month of October was named in the indictment, and precise day described by the number eleven. The amendment fell clearly within this power, which is strengthened by the large powers of amendment intended to be conferred by the sections stated.

The fourth assignment of error is disposed of by the case of Ortwein vs. the Commonwealth, decided in this district a year ago. The other assignments of error were abandoned in the argument. We discover no error in this record. The judgment and sentence of the court of Oyer and Terminer and each case, that is to say, in the Commonwealth vs. William Murray and the same vs Frederick Myers, are affirmed, and it ordered that the record be remitted in each case to the Oyer and Terminer, which tried the cause, for the execution of the sentence according to law.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court to-day the following business was transacted:

James L. Badger, bankrupt, Butler county Rule to show cause why the injunction granted in this matter should not be dissolved as to McElroy & Dickson, argued by Mr. Scott for rule and Mr Kirker, contra, and the injunction dissolved by the Court as to McElroy & Dickson.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Clark H. Johnson and W. P. Crawford Esqs., were on motion, Thos. M. Marshall Esq., admitted to practice.

ARGUMENTS.

Buchter vs. Heil and wife. Argued by Mackrell for plaintiff in error, and Edmondson, contra.

Hetz vs. Speer & Co. Continued.

McGaw vs. Hallman, Rahm & Co. Argued by Guthrie for plaintiff in error, and Acheson, contra.

Elkins, Bly & Co. vs. McKean. Argued by Duff and Mackrell for plaintiffs in error, and Moore and Marshall, contra.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Andrew Young was convicted of unlawfully cutting Lorenzo Walker.

John Altenberg was convicted of assault and battery on John Rumkorf.

William Kennedy was acquitted on a charge of cruelty to animals, and the costs were divided.

William Fecke is on trial on a charge of false pretences.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Edwin C. Matthews vs. Thos. G. Pollock, impleaded with Margaret P. Fish and Harriet M. Matthews, owners of steamer Collier and barge; action on a promissory note. On trial.

The judgments entered in the cases of Strothers and wife vs. The Blair Iron and Steel Works were stricken off as having been prematurely entered.

Hamilton, Lemon, Arnold & Co. vs. Wm. B. McLean, impleaded with James H. McLean and Barnett W. Lacy. Verdict for plaintiff for $297.

R. M. Walker and wife vs. J. S. Walker. Verdict for plaintiff for $297.

The cases of William Rehbein vs. Martin Loeffler, scire facias on mechanics' liens, are on trial.

Jacob Wolff was appointed committee of Charles Chenio.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

G. Hasley vs. Henry Hoenne; action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $274 36.

Uxbridge Savings Bank vs. Joel Smith, Jr.; action on a bond. Verdict for plaintiff for $278 64.

Julia Callahan vs. Jerome Schaffer, action for to recover for wages. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Adam Fhey, of Allegheny county, and Isaac S. Little, of Wyoming county, filed petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. The usual orders for reference were made.

Cornelius Tyson, of Venango county, bankrupt. The record of proceedings upon petition for discharge, was referred back to the Register for re-examination.

H. W. Sticker, of Columbia county, bankrupt. The Register was allowed until the 17th inst. to make his report as to the sufficiency in number and amount of creditors joining in petition for adjudication.

In the case of Householder vs. The Steamer "Bengal Tiger," the Court granted a decree in favor of libellant for $2,543.

OHIO NEWS.

WORK has been resumed at the Acme Glass Works, Steubenville.

OHIO has about four hundred and twenty-five incorporated villages.

THE Kent Glass-works, that have been idle for some time, resumed last week.

THE stairway of the Ohio Centennial building, at Philadelphia, will be constructed of Dayton stone.

THE Diamond Glass works at Ravena are turning out over three thousand boxes of window glass per month.

THE Baptists of Ohio have 55,000 persons in their Sunday Schools, or 10,000 more than their Church membership.

CONGRESSMAN FOSTER, having a postmaster to appoint at Norfolk, has referred the matter to an election by the people.

A LITTLE son of James Tyning, of Bellfontaine, fell into a cistern, on the 27th inst., and was drowned.

THE Rev. Dr. David Goodwillie will close a pastorate of one half a century of the U. P. Church, of Liberty, on Nov. 9th. The occasion will be appropriately celebrated.

JAMES MCINTOSH, a miner eighteen years old, working at the Pennel bank near West Austintown, was instantly killed on Monday of last week. He was engaged at pr paring for a blast, when in some manner unknown to us, an explosion occurred.—Youngstown Vindicator.

THE Cleveland Paper Company is building an addition to their lower mill, three stories high and forty by one hundred and twenty feet in size. Their two mills are running to their fullest capacity, turning out about eight tons of paper per day. The company handles an aggregate of over fifteen tons of paper of all descriptions and qualities per day.

ON last Saturday as John Overbaugh and Charlie Thompson, of this place, were out hunting on Gen. Weir's farm, about a mile from town, the former, while in the act of pulling his gun over a log, accidentally discharged the weapon and inflicted an ugly wound upon himself. The load of shot, with which the gun was loaded, went through the upper part of his arm near the shoulder, tearing the flesh in a fearful manner, but fortunately did not strike the bone.—St. Clairsville Gazette.

WILLIAM SEMPLE STORES.

HIS "EXPOSITION" OF DRY GOODS—VISITING LADIES ESPECIALLY, AND ALL OTHERS WHO COME TO WITNESS OUR GREAT EXPOSITION, SHOULD NOT FAIL TO VISIT THE MAMMOTH STORES AT 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

Next to the attractions of the Exposition are the large and elegant stores of Mr. Wm. Semple, which display an "exposition" of dry goods seldom met with west of New York. The establishment is among the most popular places in the two cities for people in search of all kinds of Dry Goods. The immense popularity of Mr. Semple's place does not only arise from the fact that he keeps an almost infinite variety of seasonable goods, but the fact that they are sold cheap and upon a small margin of profit. Mr. Semple is enabled to sell upon small profits and at cheap figures from the fact that he buys his goods for cash in large quantities from the manufacturers direct, both in the United States and in Europe, acting as his own importer for European goods. Selling for cash, he is thus enabled to save all the profits and per centages that would otherwise go to jobbers and middle men, and giving his customers and purchasers the benefit of all the money thus saved.

To the intelligent purchaser, this fully accounts for Mr. Semple's ability to sell his goods at low figures, which taken in connection with the large amount sold by him daily, shows that he can afford to place but small profits upon them, and yet be able to keep up his stock and meet the wants of his customers. To those who have already dealt with Mr. Semple, their experience is the only recommendation necessary to lead them to deal with him again. To those who have not dealt with him we can most cordially and heartily recommend Mr. Semple's establishment.

The business of the house has, to a considerable extent, been carried on by orders from the towns and settlements of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and North West Virginia, and many purchase by order who have never visited the stores Mr. Semple's widely known reputation for reliability, the low prices at which every article known to the trade is offered, his liberal advertising with frequent changes and bulletin of prices, his energy and foresight—these are some of the causes that have made this emporium one of the largest, grandest and best stocked in the West. In fact the stock is never allowed to run down—it is full at all times and includes all the novelties. A visit at Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal street will be always found agreeable and profitable.

—To the farmers and rural readers of THE WEEKLY POST we desire to state that they can purchase every article known to the dry goods trade, also ladies sacques and cloaks of the latest styles, by ordering from William Semple's stores, just the same as if they visit his establishment. His prices are always at the lowest market rates and are so guaranteed.

TWENTIETH DAY.

[From The Daily Post of Tuesday.]

BAD WEATHER AND A LIGHT CROWD.

The twentieth day of the big show owing to the decidedly nasty weather, drew one of the smallest crowds yet in attendance. The weather seems in fact, to be the life or death of the Exposition. In view of the dampness and frost the managers have decided to make this the last week. In the close of the week however we may have the beginning of Indian summer and a reconsideration of the resolve is among the probabilities. The announcement is not relished by the exhibitors who feel that the exhibit is beneficial to them, and its continuance desirable.

CHICKENS.

The poultry show commences to-day, and promises to be good. The display will be made about the centre of the main building. Following is a list of exhibitors: A. A. Miller, Oakdale Station; George W. Shaman, Allegheny; G. H. Long, Pittsburgh; R. F. Shannon, Pittsburgh; Robert Kennedy, Pittsburgh; S. H. Cook, McDonalds, Washington county; C. B. Elben, Pittsburgh; W. J. Meek, Pittsburgh; John N. Straub, Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Tanners' Association of Pennsylvania will hold their semi-annual meeting, November 9th, at Harrisburg in the Senate Chamber, at 2 P. M., and will continue in session two days.

THE Conowago paper mill, near Arendtsville, was burned to the ground one day last week. The loss is about $35,000 on which there is an insurance of $16,000.

THE new sheet mill and Neshannock furnace, owned by Bradley, Reis & Co., New Castle, are in full operation, and from present indications are likely to continue so through the coming winter.

FREDERICK BROMM, a lad of thirteen years, residing at Pottsville, was crushed between the bumpers of two cars in a wreck on the Schuylkill Valley railroad last week. Several other persons were badly injured.

ONE hundred and fifty bushels of corn were husked in ten hours one day recently by a farmer residing near Mifflinburgh, Union county.

Two hundred and forty bushels of oats, weighing thirty-eight pounds to the bushel, were raised on four acres of ground by Mr. Albert W. Porter, of Tioga county, last season.

JOHN PURCEL was instantly killed and Bernard Dougherty had both legs broken by a fall of rock at Hickory Ridge Colliery, on Thursday last.

THE Allentown Chronicle says: Seven acres of land are covered by the pig iron owned by the Allentown Iron Company and kept in stock at the company's works in this city. This is the largest stock, numbering thousands of tons, ever collected at one time by any furnace company in the Lehigh Valley.

ABOUT thirty hands are employed at the Huntingdon Car works, and they are now busy on repair work on oil gondolas. Improvements are also being made to the building with a view of increasing the force of laborers. As soon as the enlargement to the present structure is made, a number of additional hands will be employed.

A COMPANY has been formed to build a furnace in Chester, called the Chester Iron Furnace Company. Ground has been purchased in South Chester, adjoining, on the east, the South Chester rolling mill, and in a few days the work of erecting the necessary buildings will be commenced. The dimensions of one building will be 134x50 feet; of another, 100x50; of the engine building, 27x40, 60 feet high. The furnace will be 16 feet in diameter. The estimated cost of the works is $161,000.

THE State Game Association will hold a Convention at Harrisburg on November 18th. The object is the better protection and propogation of game and game fish, the enforcement of all laws and ordinances against the unlawful killing and selling the same, and the advancement of fellowship, unanimity and a higher standard of action among sportsmen, together with the securing of proper legislation to remedy the laws already in force, wherein they are defective. Each county is expected to send one delegate.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	115½
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	122½
Five-Twenties, 1862	115½
Five-Twenties, 1864	119
Five-Twenties, 1865	119
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119½
Five-Twenties, 1867	119½
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119½
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	120¾
Ten-Forties	115
Ten-Forties (coupons)	116½
Currency Sixes	123¾
New Five Per Cents	113½

STOCKS.

Western Union	75¾
Adams Express	101
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	78
American Express	57
United States Express	65
Pacific Mail	40¾
New York Central	104
Erie	17¾
Harlem	130¾
Michigan Central	62
Michigan Southern	62¾
Union Pacific	69
Illinois Central	92
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	9
Northwestern	37½
Northwestern preferred	50¾
Rock Island	103
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	62½
Toledo and Wabash	7
Fort Wayne	98
Chicago and Alton	95½
Ohio and Mississippi	16¾
C. C. and I. C.	8½

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
November 3, 1875.

The produce trade, as for several days past, was again quiet to-day, only a moderate business being transacted. Eggs continue scarce and prices at the advance are firm. Butter, owing to increased receipts is not quite so firm in price. Groceries quiet. Flour active. The grain trade generally was quiet.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge a small advance on the prices given

Apples.		Nutmegs	$1 35@
Choice, ₱ bbl	$3 75@4 00	Pepper	25@
Medium	2 00@3 00	Candles.	
Apple Butter.		Star, full weight	18
Choice	50@55	Stearine	16
Other grades	35@40	Mould	12
Alcohol.		Sugars—	
Per gal	$2 25@2 30	Standard A	10¾@
Highwines	1 19@1 20	Standard B	10½@
Ales.		Do extra C	10¼@
India, per bbl	$ @11	Extra C yellow	9¾@
Cutler	9@10	Franklin yel	9 @
X	@ 9	New Orleans	8¾@ 9¼
XX	@10	Cut loaf	@12½
Ashes.		Crushed	11¾@
Pearl ash ₱ cwt	7 75@8 00	Powdered	11¾@
Pot ash	7 50@7 75	Granulated	11¾@
Soda ash com	3 25@3 50	Molasses—	
Refined	4 00@4 25	Strictly choice N O	70@
Brooms.		Prime	64@
No. 2, ₱ doz	2 25	Good	60@
No. 3, ₱ doz	2 50	Syrups—	
No. 4, ₱ doz	3 00	Extra white drips	70@
No. 5, ₱ doz	3 25	Sugar drips	80@
No. 6, ₱ doz	4 00	Lower grades	50@60
Fancy Carpet	4 25@	Starch—	
Toy Brooms—		Pearl	5 @6
Per gross	$1 50@3 00	Silver glos	9½@
Shoepacks	2 50@4 00	Com	11¾@
Wisps, fancy	1 50@2 00	Soaps—	
Wisps, plain	1 25@1 75	Irish, ₱ box	$4 25
Broom Corn—		Castile, ₱ bar	10@12
Green hurl	12 @13	Babbit's N Y city	7 @9
Do medium	11 @12	German mottled	7@10
do stock brush	10 @11	Sodas—	
do tow brush	12 @13	Bi-carb in kegs	5
Beeswax		Bi carb, ₱ lb papers	5¾
Good to choice	30@33	Bi carb, ₱ lb papers	7
Butter.		Miscellaneous.	
Common to fair	15@20	Cider per bbl	$7 75@8 00
Medium to Good	23@25	Grapes per lb	6@
Prime to choice	28@30	Pears, Cal, pr bx	75@4 00
Extra creamy rolls	35@40	Peaches, pr bu	75@1 00
Beans.		Mince Meat	10½@11c
Choice navy	1 90@2 00	Peas, dr, pr	1 85@1 90
Medium	1 75@1 80	Grain.	
Buckwheat.		Wheat—	
Two bush	70	Mich, white	$1 45@1 42
Two and a half bush	65	Pa and Ohio	1 35@1 37
Three bush	60	Red win pr	1 30@1 35
Hungarian	55	Low grade	1 20@1 25
Banner Baking Powder, ₱ lb cans, per doz	$1 50	Corn—	
½ do do	3 00	Shelled, yellow	69@70
1 do do	5 00	Shelled mixed	68@69
5 do do	25 00	Low Mixed	67@68
10 ₱ boxes, ₱ lb	40	Ear yellow	70@71
Cheese.		Do mixed	69@70
Ohio Factory	13½@14	Oats—	
N. Y. Goshen	14 @14½	Western white	43@44
Limberger	14@15	mixed dark to lt	38@40
Sweitzer	15@18	Rye—	
Cement.		Prime	80 @85
Youghiogheny	$1 75@2 00	Barley—	
Louisville	2 00@2 25	Pa. and O. Fall	1 20@1 25
Shannon, do	1 75@2 00	Hops.	
Phœnix, do	1 75@2 00	New Crop	20@
Rosendale	2 00@	Hay.	
White lime	1 50@1 75	Prime Tim on track	19@19
Plaster of Paris	3 50	Loose by wagon	17@18
Hydraulic cement	12@	Hides.	
Best quality	7 @8	Heavy steer	8 @8½
Second quality	7 50@7 75	Green salt calf	11 @12
Crackers.		Dry Hides	8½@
Water	6½	Do kip	9 @10
Sugar	9	Hominy.	
Lemon biscuits	11	Per bbl	$4 25@4 50
Butter	9½	Honey.	
Ginger Snaps	12	New ₱ bu	35 @
Canned Goods.		California	30@
Apples, gallons	85@1 75	Oils.	
Blackberries	1 75	Lard, ex No. 1	$1 05@1 00
Beans Lima, ₱ lb	9 @10	Do No. 1	95 @
Beans String, ₱ lb	1 10	Do No. 2	85 @
Cornellas, ₱ lb	$2 50@2 75	Carbon oil	15½@16
Do	2 00@2 25	Mill Feed.	
Per doz	2 75@3 00	Bran, per cwt	90@95
Feathers.		Seconds, per cwt	1 00@1 05
Live geese	55@62	Middlings	1 00@1 05
Common	40@50	Chopped Feed	1 00@1 05
Fish.		Oil Meal	1 00@1 05
No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₱ bbl	$24 00	On track per bu	35@37
No. 1 mess	21 00	From store do	40@45
Extra No. 1 shore	21 00	Sweet per bbl	3 00@3 25
No. 1 shore	18 00	Provisions.	
New No. 2	16 00@17 00	Hams—	
Mackrel, No. 1	17 00@18 00	Extra S C ₱ lb	16 @
Mackrel No. 2	13 00@14 00	Fancy S C	14 @
Mackrel No. 3	10 00@11 00	Bfast bacon, S C	16 @
White fish, ₱ ½ bbl	6 25@	Dried beef ex S	14@
Lake herring, ₱ ½ bbl	5 25@	Bfast bacon	14½@
Labrador herr'g ₱ bbl spitt	4 50@	Beef tongues, ₱ O, ₱ doz	7 00@
Do rd do	5 00@	Bacon Shoulders	10½@
Flour.		Ribs sides	13¾@
Jobbing Prices—		Short rib do	14¾@
White Wheat	$7 75@8 00	Clear Sides	15 @
Wheat mills	7 50@7 75	Mess pork	$23 50@
Minnesota	6 @ 25	Lard—	
Red winter new	6 25@6 50	Prime leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	14¾
Rye, ₱ bbl	5 @5 25	Do Half bbls	15
Graham	7 00@7 25	Lard fluf. for summer use in tierces	14
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	3 50@	Do in ½ bbls	15¼
Oat Meal	7 00@	Do in buckets	15¾
Groceries.		Do 3 ₱ caddies	17¼
Green Coffees—		Extra C yellow	9¾@
Fancy Rio	@27	Franklin yel	9 @
Choice Rio	@26	New Orleans	8¾@ 9¼
Prime Rio	@25	Cut loaf	@12½
Good Rio	24 @	Crushed	11¾@
Java	30 @	Powdered	11¾@
Roasted Coffees—		Granulated	11¾@
Rio, in papers	25@29	Molasses—	
Rio, in bulk	23@	Strictly choice N O	70@
Java, in papers	32@35	Prime	64@
Java, in bulk	30@	Good	60@
Teas		Syrups—	
Young Hyson	60@1 00	Extra white drips	70@
Gunpowder	80@1 25	Sugar drips	80@
Imperial	80@1 00	Lower grades	50@60
Japan	60@1 00	Starch—	
Oolong	55@ 80	Pearl	5 @6
Fancy	1 00@	Silver glos	9½@
Scenchong	50@ 80	Com	11¾@
Spices.		Soaps—	
Choice Carolina	8@	Irish, ₱ box	$4 25
Patna	7@8	Castile, ₱ bar	10@12
Cinnamon	40@45	Babbit's N Y city	7 @9
Spices—		German mottled	7@10
Cloves, ₱ lb	60@	Sodas—	
Allspice	18@19	Bi-carb in kegs	5
Cassia	35@ 25	Bi carb, ₱ lb papers	5¾
		Bi carb, ₱ lb papers	7
		Miscellaneous.	
		Cider per bbl	$7 75@8 00
		Grapes per lb	6@
		Pears, Cal, pr bx	75@4 00
		Peaches, pr bu	75@1 00
		Mince Meat	10½@11c
		Peas, dr, pr	1 85@1 90
		Grain.	
		Wheat—	
		Mich, white	$1 45@1 42
		Pa and Ohio	1 35@1 37
		Red win pr	1 30@1 35
		Low grade	1 20@1 25
		Corn—	
		Shelled, yellow	69@70
		Shelled mixed	68@69
		Low Mixed	67@68
		Ear yellow	70@71
		Do mixed	69@70
		Oats—	
		Western white	43@44
		mixed dark to lt	38@40
		Rye—	
		Prime	80 @85
		Barley—	
		Pa. and O. Fall	1 20@1 25
		Hops.	
		New Crop	20@
		Hay.	
		Prime Tim on track	19@19
		Loose by wagon	17@18
		Hides.	
		Heavy steer	8 @8½
		Green salt calf	11 @12
		Dry Hides	8½@
		Do kip	9 @10
		Hominy.	
		Per bbl	$4 25@4 50
		Honey.	
		New ₱ lb	35 @
		California	30@
		Oils.	
		Lard, ex No. 1	$1 05@1 00
		Do No. 1	95 @
		Do No. 2	85 @
		Carbon oil	15½@